FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1416857-000

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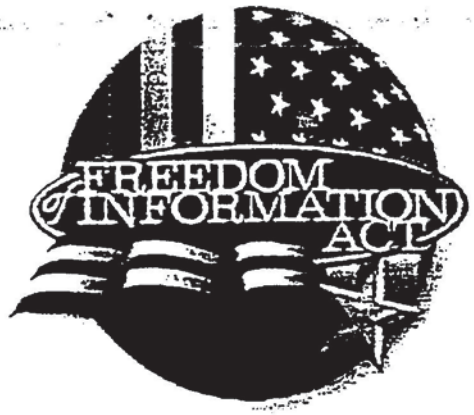
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 7



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memorandum

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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 1-10-63

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JOHN HERBERS;
DAVE LEWIS
UPI REPRESENTATIVE--DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE
United Press Inc.

As a matter of information, Dave Lewis, UPI representative who has filled in on the Department of Justice assignment in the past, today advised that he will now be the full-time UPI representative here in our building. For the past several months, John Herbers has been the acting UPI representative and he has been given a new Hill assignment, which is considered a promotion.

All of the men in my office, of course, know Lewis well and he has always been most cooperative with us.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

RECORDED 94-8-95-475

HPL:eah
(4)

EX-114

11 JAN 14 1963

58 JAN 21 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

ST-1

REC- 42 94-8-95-476

January 22, 1963

Mrs. John N. Herbers, Jr.

[redacted]

Dear Mrs. Herbers:

Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach has referred the letter of January 10th from you and your husband to me, and I was glad to learn you enjoyed your recent tour of FBI Headquarters. Your kind remarks are most complimentary and you may be sure that Special Agent [redacted] shares my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in this regard. Thank you for extending best wishes for the New Year to those of us in this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
JAN 22 1963
COMM-FBI

FBI
JAN 27 11 33 AM '63
RECORDING ROOM

b6

b6

1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure
Attention: SA [redacted]
2 - Tour Room - Enclosures (2)
1 - Personnel File of SA [redacted] - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. John Herbers is on the Special Correspondents' List. The Herbers family was afforded a tour on 12-28-62 by SA [redacted] of the Crime Records Division.

RMW:cjk
(3)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Mrs. John N. Herbers, Jr.

1/10/63

Dear

Thank you so very much for arranging the F. B. I. tour for, "The John Herbers Family." [redacted] was such an excellent host. He must be a real asset to the Bureau. Best of everything in '63 to you & your staff.

b6

Sincerely,

/s/ "The John Herbers"

Address on back of envelope:

Mr. & Mrs. John Herbers

[redacted]

Mrs. John N. Herbers, Jr.

United Press International

Sent to Mrs. Herbers
1-22-63
RMW:gk

8-RMW

ST-117

REC- 42 94-8-95-476

11 JAN 23 1963

1 Enc
1/18/63
Mr. Herbers-Sol

was such an excellent host. He must be a real asset to the Bureau. Best of everything in '63 to you & your staff

Sincerely,
"Ike" & Mrs. Herbers"

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 31, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MARSHALL FRANK CHRISMAN, aka - FUGITIVE
BANK ROBBERY; I.O. #3634
"TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM
RELEASE DATE: THURSDAY, P.M., 2-7-63

FUG. SUP.

Following approval of Marshall Frank Chrisman as a replacement on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list for Harry Robert Grove, Jr., who was apprehended by Ohio authorities on the night of 1-26-63, Wick contacted Grant Dillman of United Press International (UPI) at 10:20 a.m., 1-31-63. Dillman said the release date for Chrisman will be Thursday, P.M., February 7, 1963.

Background data on Chrisman will be sent today, 1-31-63, to Harold Blumenfeld, Executive Picture Editor, UPI in New York, and to Mr. Dillman of UPI here in Washington.

We will see to it that Associated Press (AP) and Ed Guthman in the Department receive background data and photographs well in advance of the release date as well as interested officials at the Seat of Government and in the field.

62-105-477

SE-10 REC-3

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 6 1963

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(5)

8 FEB 5 1963

F28
50 FEB 11 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: Feb. 11, 1963

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (80-0) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

SUBJECT: BANK ROBBERY MATTERS
FEATURE ARTICLE
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
PITTSBURGH

Re my telephone call to the Bureau today.

Mr. RUDY CERNKOVIC, UPI representative, Pittsburgh, called me today and said he would like to do a feature article for UPI in connection with bank robberies.

Mr. CERNKOVIC appeared at the Pittsburgh Office at 3 P.M. today at which time a resume of the Director's statement in the Annual Report concerning bank robberies and banking type violations were given to him.

In addition, the pamphlet, "How Banks can help the FBI" was furnished to Mr. CERNKOVIC for his assistance in this article.

It was also pointed out to Mr. CERNKOVIC that a survey of 200 lone bank robbers had indicated only 50% of these crimes were perpetrated by experienced, hardened criminals, another 25% were the work of persons with minor records consisting of arrests for vagrancy, disorderly conduct, etc., and the remaining 25% were perpetrated by individuals who had no prior record at all.

The background on JERRY CLARENCE RUSH, one of the Top Ten Fugitives was given to Mr. CERNKOVIC.

Mr. CERNKOVIC indicated that he might work into the article certain facts concerning bank embezzlers and background of one or two cases were furnished to him.

The Bureau will be furnished a copy of the article when it appears.

2-Bureau
1-Pittsburgh
WMA/MMJ
(3)

REC-50 94-8-95-478

EX-112

FEB 13 1963

FEB 13 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

EXP. PROC.

February 15, 1963

Mr. Alan ~~Mimes~~ Thomason
219 Overlook Drive
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Thomason:

My associates and I were very sorry to learn of the passing of your father and want to extend to you our deepest sympathy.

If we can do anything to assist you at this time, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI FEB 15 2 54 PM '63

REC-61 94-8-75-479

EX-102

6 FEB 18 1963

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information re Thomason and only outgoing was 3/29/62, congratulating him on his designation as President and General Manager of United Press International. He was conducted on a special tour of the Bureau in 1955, but did not meet the Director. Address and full name per "Who's Who in America" and Greenwich, Connecticut, Telephone Directory. His father, John E. Thomason, is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MAILED 6
FEB 15 1963
COMM-FBI

BS:pdh
(3)

ENCLOSURE

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FEB 12 2 52 PM '63 FBI REC'D MAIL ROOM

FEB 25 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UPI-32F

(THOMASON)

B. APPROX. 1887

KNOXVILLE, TENN.--JOHN E. THOMASON, 76, FATHER OF MIMS THOMASON, PRESIDENT OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, DIED TODAY IN PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AFTER AN APPARENT HEART ATTACK.

deceased 2-14-63

2/14--E1040AES

let Thomason
2-15-63
BS: pdh

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-479

8/8

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dela
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MIMS THOMASON
PRESIDENT

February 21, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was thoughtful of you to write me as you did regarding the death of my father. I do appreciate it.

It is a most trying period for my mother, as you can well appreciate, and I think your letter will comfort her too so I am sending it on to her in Knoxville.

Sincerely,

Mims Thomason

Mims Thomason

94-8-95-480

EX-112 REC-23

8 FEB 27 1963

FEB 25 1963

EXP. PROC.

62 MAR 5 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-22-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
INTERVIEW-TYPE QUESTIONS

In connection with the Director's forthcoming 39th Anniversary on May 10, 1963, Jack Vandenberg, UPI correspondent in the Justice Building, stated that his editors are most anxious that he prepare a special article reflecting the Director's sound thinking on official matters and his brilliant administration of the FBI.

Attached are questions, together with suggested answers to them, which Vandenberg has posed. He said that both he and his editors would be deeply grateful if the Director could find time to answer these.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached questions and their answers be approved and be returned to your (Mr. DeLoach's) office so that they can be made available to Jack Vandenberg of UPI. (The attachment is undated. A date will be added to the first page before it is given to UPI.)

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

GWG:par
(9)

ENCLOSURE

REC-52 94-8-95-486

APR 8 1963

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. OF JUSTICE

51 APR 19 1963

67 APR 8 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

April 5, 1963

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

QUESTION:

In your 39 years as Director of the FBI, there have been many changes in the methods used by criminals. Would you say crime detection is improving at a faster rate than new methods of crime are being developed? In other words, are we gaining ground in the fight against crime?

ANSWER:

That is a double-barrelled question. I wish there were a simple answer to both parts.

There can be no doubt that law enforcement has made greater strides forward than the underworld. Recent years have witnessed an endless series of advancements in scientific crime detection which not only strengthen our efficiency in identifying and apprehending wrongdoers, but also assure greater protection to the law-abiding and the falsely accused.

We are proud of the role which the FBI Laboratory has played in spearheading many of these scientific advancements. The benefits

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NOTE: See Informal memo from M.A. Jones to DeLoach of 4-2-63 captioned "Jack Vandenberg, UPI, Interview-type Questions."

GWG:par kmd/par (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

62-109055-481

of all new techniques developed by our Laboratory are immediately made available to municipal, county, state and Federal agencies throughout the law enforcement profession.

In spite of these improvements, the crime problem has continued to grow. During the past decade, in fact, there has been a 70 per cent increase in serious offenses across the United States. And in the last five years, crime has risen nearly five times as fast as our rapidly growing population.

Why? A lack of public interest and support--particularly with regard to law enforcement and the administration of justice--underlies America's rising crime problem.

QUESTION:

The FBI's powers are rather rigidly prescribed by law. Would you discuss some of the limitations on the Bureau and which, if any, you would have changed?

ANSWER:

There are very definite limitations upon the FBI's authority. I consider all of them to be most essential.

The FBI is the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. As such, it is directly answerable to the Attorney General at all times. In addition, our operations are subject to constant scrutiny of the courts, the Budget Bureau, committees of Congress, and the press.

Basically, the FBI's authority stems from three sources: laws passed by Congress, directives of the President, and instructions issued by the Attorney General. We presently have jurisdiction over nearly 170 Federal investigative matters. These cover a wide range of serious offenses from bank robberies, kidnapings and extortion to espionage, sabotage and treason.

The FBI may investigate a crime only when there is information indicating that a Federal law within our jurisdiction has been violated. We carefully respect these boundaries. It is essential that the sovereignty of state and local law enforcement agencies be zealously protected--particularly against encroachments by Federal authorities.

QUESTION:

Do you feel there is close enough cooperation between the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, including those of the Federal Government?

ANSWER:

A tremendous spirit of mutual cooperation exists throughout the law enforcement profession today--one unmatched at any time in the past. We hope this cooperation will continue to grow. It has helped our profession to reach new heights of efficiency, public service and protection of civil rights.

Over the years, there have been very few agencies which the FBI has had to hold at arm's length--none in the Federal Government. Our reluctance to work hand-in-hand with corrupt officials or those who otherwise have proved themselves untrustworthy is, I believe, fully justified and understandable. But occasions such as these are very rare--particularly when compared with the thousands of instances each month we furnish criminal intelligence information to other agencies and comply with their requests for the cost-free services of the FBI Laboratory, the Identification Division and our police training instructors. During the last fiscal year, for example, some 112,200 items of information about criminal matters were furnished to local, state and other Federal agencies by our Agents; a record total of 231,456 examinations were conducted by the Laboratory; a daily average of 23,146 fingerprint cards were received for processing by the Identification Division; and we cooperated in 3,666 police training schools, in addition to conducting two 12-week sessions of the FBI National Academy.

QUESTION:

Does the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever have any real privacy?

ANSWER:

Yes. Everyone should reserve a few hours each week to pursue a hobby (gardening is my springtime favorite), to read good books, to enjoy the company of family and friends, and to commune with God.

These are essential if man is to maintain his balance and proper perspective in life.

QUESTION:

Are you bothered much by "cranks" or others who want to offer advice?

ANSWER:

Every week, the FBI receives scores of letters from citizens who have special problems, questions or observations which they want to bring to our attention. We carefully read and attempt to answer them all.

The FBI has always been receptive to the inquiries and ideas of others. The American people have every reason to expect courteous and interested treatment by law enforcement agencies and all other branches of public service.

QUESTION:

Are you threatened in any manner very often? If so, what types of occasions prompt the threats and what is the nature of them?

ANSWER:

Over the years, we have developed a steady "following" of outspoken enemies. We have no hesitancy in acknowledging this fact. No law enforcement or intelligence agency worthy of its name can avoid the wrath of criminal and subversive elements.

In addition to threats and criticisms from sources such as these, the FBI has also been the target of relentless attack by a peculiar brand of "pseudoliberal" who is obsessed by the false notion that law enforcement and protection of national security are incompatible with "true liberalism."

I frankly do not take underworld threats against my life very seriously. This is a mental attitude which I developed during the Gangster Era of the 1930's when several notorious gunmen promised to add my name to their victims.

The most vicious of these was Alvin Karpis, a killer, kidnaper and armed robbery specialist. He held me personally responsible for the deaths of Fred and "Ma" Barker, fellow gang members who lost a gun battle to FBI Agents in Florida on January 16, 1935.

I accepted Karpis' threat as a personal challenge. When I arrested him on Canal Street in New Orleans the following year, Karpis' face turned ashen white and he surrendered without a fight.

QUESTION:

We generally think of bank robberies and kidnapings as typifying the Gangster Era of the 1930's; yet I understand that bank robberies are more prevalent today than in the past.

ANSWER:

That is correct. Last year, 1,250 robberies, burglaries and larcenies of banks and other financial institutions were reported to the FBI for investigation. This is the highest total in the 29-year history of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute. It represents an increase of more than 30 per cent over the number committed in 1961.

In the 1930's, bank robberies were the criminal specialty of gangs of notorious hoodlums such as the Dillinger mob and the Barker-Karpis combine. Today, not only do gangs of experienced gunmen commit assaults upon banking institutions, but amateurs--persons with substantially no previous criminal records--are responsible for more and more of these offenses.

There is no simple solution to this criminal problem. However, an important part of the answer rests with our news media and the courts. Realistic sentencing of convicted bank robbers by the courts can have a very salutary influence. It becomes even more effective when newspapers and radio and television stations widely publicize these convictions, thereby letting potential bank robbers know that long prison terms await those who would jeopardize the lives of innocent people by assaulting financial institutions.

Take the example of kidnaping. Since the passage of the Lindbergh Act in 1932, kidnapings-for-ransom have greatly declined. The reason? First, experience shows that there is the certainty of swift detection

and apprehension. Second, there are provisions for life imprisonment--or the death sentence if the victim is harmed and the jury so recommends--following conviction in Federal court. Third, there is the fact that persons convicted of ransom-kidnapings invariably receive stern sentences. And fourth, American news media generally give extensive coverage to all phases of kidnap cases through the criminal's entry into prison or his trip to the electric chair.

QUESTION:

In July, 1924--two months after you took office as Director--the Identification Division of the FBI was founded. I understand that today it houses the largest known collection of fingerprints in the world.

ANSWER:

That is correct. At present, the files of our Identification Division contain well over 166,000,000 sets of fingerprints; and approximately 23,000 additional fingerprint cards are received for processing each working day.

Substantially every law enforcement agency in the Nation submits fingerprints of arrested persons to the Identification Division and receives, in return, a complete account of the individuals' known previous records. In addition, at the request of authorized agencies, "stop notices" are placed against the records of fugitives from justice; and information subsequently

received concerning the whereabouts of such fugitives is immediately dispatched to the interested agencies. Through this procedure, an average of approximately 1,500 fugitives are identified each month by Identification Division personnel.

The fingerprint cards in the FBI's possession are also used for a number of noncriminal, humanitarian purposes. Among these is the posting of "missing persons" notices, as well as the identification of amnesia victims and unknown dead.

During 1962, our Disaster Squad--a group of fingerprint experts who are available to assist in identifying bodies of disaster victims--was dispatched to the scenes of several major tragedies. Included among these were air crashes in Montana, New York, Missouri, Ohio and Maryland, as well as in France.

QUESTION:

There have been six Presidents in the White House and even more changes in the Attorney General's Office during your tenure as Director of the FBI. Have these changes had any effect on the Bureau?

ANSWER:

Insofar as the internal workings of the FBI are concerned, they have not. However, under each of the six Administrations, our investigative responsibilities have progressively increased.

It was Franklin D. Roosevelt who made the most significant addition to our jurisdiction when, in 1939, he named the FBI the civilian investigative agency primarily responsible for safeguarding America's internal security. Our domestic intelligence responsibilities--including investigations of espionage, sabotage and subversion--have increased greatly since that time.

Also during the Roosevelt Administration, Congress gave FBI Agents authority to carry firearms and to make arrests; the Lindbergh Kidnaping Act and the Federal Bank Robbery Statute were passed; and many other important laws were enacted which strengthened our role in the fight against crime.

Since President John F. Kennedy took office, Congress has passed a series of laws designed to help combat organized crime and racketeering. Attorney General Robert Kennedy has shown a particularly keen interest in our investigations in this field.

QUESTION:

Do changes in Attorneys General have much influence on the FBI? Have you found some Attorneys General easier to work with than others?

ANSWER:

The answer to that question is found in the basic guidelines for the functioning of the FBI which were laid down on May 10, 1924.

Harlan Fiske Stone was Attorney General at the time. He summoned me to his office and asked that I take over the Bureau's reins.

In his office that day, we reached agreement on several matters vital to the efficient administration of the FBI, including:

The Bureau must be completely divorced from politics. Our employees must no longer be available for "special assignment" at the whim of influential figures within or without the Administration.

New appointments must be based strictly on merit; promotions, on the employee's record and proven ability.

A career service must be established in which vacancies in the higher positions would be filled exclusively from within the ranks.

These provisions received the full endorsement of Chief Justice Stone. They have also been supported by each of the 12 men who have served as Attorney General since.

QUESTION:

There have been scores of important cases handled by the Bureau during your tenure. Which ones stand out most in your mind?

ANSWER:

In the 1920's, there were the investigations which helped to smash the powerful grip of the Ku Klux Klan over important areas of the

country. There was the famous Osage Indian case in which FBI Agents worked undercover at great peril to their lives to identify Oklahoma banker William K. Hale as the killer-by-proxy of several prosperous Indians; and there also was the relentless search for Martin J. Durkin, a gun-crazed professional hoodlum who, in 1925, had killed Special Agent Edwin C. Shanahan, the first FBI Agent to lay down his life in line of duty. Durkin received only a 35-year sentence for this murder. He was released from prison in 1954.

During the 1930's, underworld terrorism--highlighted by bank robberies, kidnapings, gangland assassinations and murders--captured headlines from coast to coast. The abduction of young Charles Lindbergh in 1932 led directly to the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute. Two years later, responding to the series of assaults upon banks by the Barker-Karpis gang, the Dillinger mob and other bands of gunmen, Congress enacted the Federal Bank Robbery Statute. I am proud of the FBI's role in helping to smash the notorious gangs of the 1930's. But these achievements were not attained without sacrifice. Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey and three police officers were ambushed and killed on June 17, 1933, in the cowardly "Kansas City Massacre." In the succeeding five years, seven more FBI Agents were gunned down by criminal terrorists.

The 1940's witnessed the smashing of several German spy rings, the apprehension of eight Nazi saboteurs who were landed on our east coast by submarine, and the conviction of 11 national leaders of the Communist Party, USA, for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. This was the start of a new era, the Atomic Age; and even as United States forces helped destroy the Nazi military machine in Europe and Africa, Soviet agents clandestinely conspired to steal nuclear secrets and penetrate our Government.

High lights of the 1950's included the convictions of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Colonel Rudolf Ivanovich Abel and a long list of other Soviet spies, many of whom furnished their intelligence information directly to Russian diplomatic officials in New York City and Washington, D. C. The $2,775,000 Boston Brink's robbery; the kidnap-murders of Bobby Greenlease and Peter Weinberger; the dynamiting of a passenger plane carrying 44 persons by Jack Gilbert Graham; the acid blinding of newspaper columnist Victor Riesel; and the abduction of Mack Charles Parker from a county courthouse jail--these were among the infamous crimes to confront the FBI during the '50's.

In the 1960's, there have been the Adolph Coors and Anthony Alessio kidnaping cases, the hijacking of an airliner in the Southwest by a

Cuba-bound father and son, and the caching of sabotage equipment by Castro adherents in New York.

These are among the many FBI cases which stand out in my mind.

QUESTION:

Which do you consider a greater threat, crimes for personal gain, such as bank robberies, murders and the like or crimes against the state, such as espionage, treason and sabotage?

ANSWER:

I share the view expressed by Judge Irving R. Kaufman when he sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951. Judge Kaufman told these two traitors to mankind:

> "Your crime is worse than murder. Plain, deliberate, contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed..."

And Judge Kaufman continued, "I believe your conduct in putting in the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000--and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

QUESTION:

From the taxpayers' point of view, the FBI has a truly unique distinction. That is, you have the reputation of paying your own way. How do you account for this?

ANSWER:

Undoubtedly you are referring to the fact that year after year the total fines, savings and recoveries in FBI cases exceed the amount of money spent to operate the FBI. In the 1962 fiscal year, for example, fines, savings and recoveries in our cases totaled $174,561,341--the equivalent of $1.37 for every dollar appropriated for the FBI that year. Corresponding figures for the preceding year show a return of $1.34 for each dollar appropriated.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 3-8-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM
13TH ANNIVERSARY FEATURE STORY

On Thursday, March 14, 1963, the 13th Anniversary of the Bureau's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" Program will be celebrated.

The Associated Press has contemplated doing a feature story on this program for several months and has indicated it would possibly carry a story on this program timed with the 13th Anniversary. They have appropriate data already.

This, of course, is an excellent opportunity to gain additional substantial top flight publicity for the FBI and its leadership in fugitive investigations.

Attached is a special feature story on the "Top Ten" program which includes highlights of the apprehensions of "Top Ten" fugitives during the past year. Since Associated Press apparently plans to carry a story, this feature should be particularly appropriate for United Press International. The program, of course, was initiated with United Press International's predecessor, International News Service.

94-8-95-506
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 21 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-6490

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached feature story be disseminated through your office to United Press International for possible utilization with the 13th Anniversary of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

JRH:rap (9)

MAR 21 1963

FUG. SUP.

CRIME RESEARCH

FUG. SUP.

3-12-63

ENCLOSURE

53 MAR 26 1963

XEROX
MAR 21 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

April 2, 1963

Mr. DeLoach:

RE: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
INTERVIEW-TYPE QUESTIONS

Late last month I advised you that Jack Vandenberg, UPI correspondent in the Justice Building, had furnished a list of questions which he and his editors hoped the Director might answer so that a special feature article could be prepared in connection with the Director's forthcoming 39th anniversary on May 10, 1963.

Mr. Tolson suggested that additional questions and answers be added to this material covering the following three points: (1) The great decline in kidnaping-for-ransom cases since passage of the Lindbergh Act, (2) the work of the Identification Division, and (3) the savings to taxpayers which are effected by the FBI each year.

Attached is a revised set of proposed questions and answers for UPI. The three specific points raised by Mr. Tolson are covered on pages 7-8, 8-9 and 15.

M. A. Jones

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

Clear this with Guthman's office

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE

By Guthman personally 4-5-63

GWG:par
APR 19 1963

67 APR 8 1963

62-114 REC-27

9-4-2-95-482

17 APR 8 1963

April 2, 1963

Mr. DeLoach:

RE: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
INTERVIEW-TYPE QUESTIONS

Late last month I advised you that Jack Vandenberg, UPI correspondent in the Justice Building, had furnished a list of questions which he and his editors hoped the Director might answer so that a special feature article could be prepared in connection with the Director's forthcoming 39th anniversary on May 10, 1963.

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APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE
By Guthman 4-5-63

Original given to Mr Vandenberg by Dick 4/5/63 at 1:30 p.m.

M. A. Jones

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

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GWG:par
(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UPI

April 2, 1963

Mr. DeLoach:

RE: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
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M. A. Jones

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE
By Stutzman 4/5/63

Original to Vandenberg 4/9/63

GWG:bar
(8)

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 9, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR
3:30 PM, 4/9/63

The Director approved the request of UPI that he meet Jack Vandenberg, its new representative covering FBI Headquarters, at 3:30 PM, 4/9/63.

The Director offered the full cooperation of the FBI to Vandenberg in his new job. He told him we did not believe in "hush hush" and "false whiskers" activities and that he hoped Vandenberg would call upon us at any time. Vandenberg expressed appreciation and indicated he certainly would.

The Director gave examples of instances in which the press had both been cooperative and uncooperative. He stated that sometimes it was the fault of law enforcement in misleading the press. He gave as an example the Dillinger matter in which a police lieutenant in Arkansas "leaked" information to the press concerning a dental appointment Dillinger was to have one specific afternoon. The press printed the story at 12 Noon prior to Dillinger's arrival for his appointment. The Director also used the example of the question asked him in California, at a press conference, concerning his opinion of the deceased Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The Director told the press representatives that he considered McCarthy to be a fighter and a dedicated individual, an ex-Marine who had a specific goal. He further told them it was up to the Senate with respect to consideration of McCarthy's methods. Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post sent a wire to ask if the Director had been quoted correctly. The Director wired Hoyt back and told him he had found it to be very seldom indeed when the press misquoted someone. The Denver Post, being the paper it is, then wrote a nasty editorial.

The Director spoke of "interpretative news reporting" and specifically mentioned the Denver Post, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the Louisville Courier Journal and the New York Times. He spoke of the slanted reporting specifically in the book review section of the Times. The Director told Vandenberg of the press [redacted] moral obligation to the public to be objective in reporting. Vandenberg agreed most emphatically.

94 8 95-483

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
CDD:ejr (4)

62 APR 16 1963

[redacted]

Memo DeLoach to Mohr 4/9/63
Re: Jack Vandenberg
United Press International
Appointment with Director, 3:30 PM, 4/9/63

The Director told Vandenberg while there was much information we could not talk about, there would be many instances in which we could give him guidance which might be of particular benefit in assisting him in preparing his wire service releases. The Director also spoke of the fact that news reporting in his opinion should never become stereotyped. He spoke of radio announcers who give out with the same monotone on every program. He additionally spoke of ministers in this regard, particularly the sepulchral toned preachers who constantly speak in the negative. The Director spoke of the necessity for ministers analyzing the criminal and juvenile delinquency situation and of the obligation to remind parents of their responsibilities.

Vandenberg indicated in his opinion ministers are not usually prepared. The Director agreed and stated also in some instances they are not adequately paid and, consequently, the pulpit suffers from a lack of talent.

The Director spoke of his opinion regarding capital punishment and the Biblical support for such opinion. Vandenberg agreed, particularly with respect to the fact capital punishment serves as a deterrent to crime.

Vandenberg brought up a point that the Congress appeared to be "taking care of its own" in not criticizing or bringing specific charges against Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

Vandenberg expressed an enthusiastic appreciation for the appointment and the Director told him he should feel free to call upon us at any time.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 29, 1963

MR. MOHR:

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
DIRECTOR'S ANNIVERSARY
MAY 10, 1963

see 94-8-95-481

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, the attached memorandum setting forth interview-type questions and answers for United Press International (UPI) in connection with the Director's May 10, 1963, Anniversary is being forwarded to Mr. Tolson for review prior to its being given to UPI in final form. There will be no formal interview with the Director.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(3)

1 - 2nd formal memo from to DeLoach 4/2/63 GWB

94-8-95-484

RECORDED 51

12 APR 17 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

51 APR 19 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
DIRECTOR'S ANNIVERSARY, MAY 10, 1963

Jack Vandenberg of UPI, the Justice Department representative for UPI, submitted several questions which the Director has answered. The approved questions and answers will be used as a feature story UPI will send to all its clients.

After approval by Mr. Guthman in the Department we gave the questions and answers in final form to Mr. Vandenberg last Friday afternoon, 4-5-63. This morning Julius Frandsen, head of UPI here in Washington, called. Julius was most enthusiastic. He wondered if, for color, Vandenberg could just briefly shake hands with the Director sometime this week any afternoon after 2:30 p.m. He could then truthfully state he had seen the Director and weave into his story a vein concerning the Director's dynamic personality and vitality. I told Julius we would see what could be done.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director indicate a time any day this week after 2:30 p.m. at which time he could very briefly say hello to Jack Vandenberg of UPI, pursuant to UPI's request. I do think this would be helpful.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

REW:sak
(5)

at 3:30 p.m. April 9.

94-8-95-485

EX-115

CRIME RESEARCH

May 7, 1963

Mr. Jack Vandenberg
Washington Bureau
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vandenberg:

I had the pleasure of reading your article "Hoover: Looks Back On 40-Year Career" which appeared last Sunday in the "New York Mirror," and I did want you to know how much I appreciate your kind comments about my administration of the FBI.

It was good of you to bring my views on law enforcement and public apathy to the attention of your readers, and I was glad to be of help in the preparation of the material. It is most disturbing to witness a general disdain for lawlessness by certain segments of the population, and I hope your splendid story will serve to alert responsible citizens to the seriousness of this problem. Please accept our warm thanks for your coverage of these topics which is most encouraging to my associates and me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 31
MAY 7 - 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. Jack Vandenberg is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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(6)

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HOOVER: Looks Back On 40-Year Career 48

By JACK VANDENBERG
United Press International

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—As J. Edgar Hoover nears his 39th anniversary as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he has a paradox to ponder that disturbs him greatly.

The methods of law enforcement and crime detection have improved enormously since he took over the Justice Department's old Bureau of Investigation in 1924. Despite this, crime has been consistently on the increase.

What is the reason? In an exclusive interview, Hoover had this answer:

"A lack of public interest and support—particularly with regard to law enforcement and the administration of justice—underlies America's rising crime problem."

•

ON MAY 10, Hoover will start his 40th year as head of the nation's foremost crime-fighting agency. It has been a career lasting through six presidents.

His black hair is slightly tinged with gray now, and the hint of a wave in it is gone. There is little noticeable change in his ruddy complexion and his face still shows determination and conviction when he speaks.

In his answers, he made these points:

•There are very definite limitations on the FBI's authority, and "I consider all of them to be most essential."

•"A great spirit of mutual cooperation exists throughout the law enforcement profession today—one unmatched at any time in the past. We hope this cooperation will grow. It has helped our profession to reach new heights of efficiency, public service and protection of civil rights."

•If a man is to maintain balance and proper perspective in life, it is essential that he "reserve a few hours each week to pursue a hobby (gardening is my springtime favorite), to read good books, to enjoy the company of family and friends, and to commune with God."

Neither Hoover nor his agents have had all that much time to relax since that day in 1924 when he took his oath of office. It was quite a job he was stepping into.

The Harding Administration scandals had started coming to light and the Justice Department was involved. Graft and corruption were common among the bureau, and special agents even included some ex-convicts.

Hoover changed all that, but it took a while.

In the early days, Hoover had only a few hundred agents who couldn't even carry guns. Now there are more than 6,000 G-Men in 55 offices stretching from Alaska to Puerto Rico.

"During the 1930's, underworld terrorism—highlighted by bank robberies, kidnapings, gangland assassinations and murders—captured headlines from coast to coast," Hoover recalled.

"The abduction of young Charles Lindbergh in 1932 led directly to the passage of the Federal kidnaping statute. Two years later, responding to the series of assaults upon banks by the Barker-Karpis gang, the Dillinger mob and other bands of gunmen, Congress enacted the Federal bank robbery statute. I am proud of the FBI's role in helping to smash the notorious gangs of the 1930's. But these achievements were not attained without sacrifice."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror 48
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

MAY 5 1963

SCL
5-7-63

CM — 8-75 486

ENCLOSURE

Asked to recall some of the outstanding cases he has handled, Hoover listed a series of notorious ones, ranging from the smashing of the power of the Ku Klux Klan in the '20s, to Jack Graham's dynamiting of a passenger plane carrying 44 persons in the 1950s, to the more recent hijacking of an airliner in the Southwest by a father and son who wanted to go to Cuba.

WITH THE ADVENT of the '40s, the hot war and then the cold war, the FBI had to switch much of its energy from crime detection to fighting subversion.

Some of the highlights of that period, Hoover recalled, were "the smashing of several German spy rings, the apprehension of eight Nazi saboteurs who were landed on our East Coast by submarine, and conviction of 11 national leaders of the Communist Party, USA, for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of our government by force and violence."

"This," he said, "was the start of a new era, the Atomic Age; and even as United States forces helped destroy the Nazi military machine in Europe and Africa, Soviet agents clandestinely conspired to steal nuclear secrets and penetrate our government."

Hoover is now three years past a sometimes-normal retirement age of 65. But only last month he assured a visiting Congressman, Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), that he has no intention of resigning.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE. ..ENT

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 25, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
STORY ON THE NATIONAL ACADEMY

Jack Vandenberg, who covers the Justice Department for United Press International, stopped by my office this afternoon and said that Lyle Wilson had talked to him immediately following the National Academy Graduation services. Lyle was very much impressed with the graduation and instructed Vandenberg to check with us and get together a good background story for national release on the Academy.

We furnished Vandenberg with all of our public source material on the Academy and after doing preliminary work he will check back with us for additional details. Vandenberg said he does not know when Wilson wants to use this item but he is going to try to get it finished within the week. Vandenberg added that this will be a comprehensive story for nationwide UPI release and it should prove most valuable in further acquainting the public with our Academy.

The above is for your information.

1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:dgs
(4)

14-8-95-487

REC-64

10 JUN 26 1963

XEROX

JUN 27 1963

54 JUL 3 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

September 18, 1963

Mr. Barney Seibert
United Press International
220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Seibert:

I have read your excellent article, "Nation's Crime Increases; Law Handicaps Police, Law Enforcement Officers Say," as it appeared in the September 5th issue of "The Paterson Evening News." A well-informed citizenry is necessary if we are to effectively reverse the spiraling crime rate. Recognizing the need for the help of these persons, we in the FBI want you to know of our appreciation for your calling the attention of your readers to one of America's most staggering problems--the crime problem.

MAILED 31
SEP 18 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 19 2 15 PM '63
FBI - READING ROOM

1 - Newark
NOTE: No record of Seibert in Bufiles. Newark Office telephonically advised 9-16-63 of Seibert's current assignment. Address per New York Telephone Directory.

RMW:jlw (7)

REC-25 94-895-488

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The Paterson Evening News

September 5, 1963

A clipping of an article that appeared in to-day's issue of The Paterson Evening News is attached. Because of your interest in the subject you may wish to have the item called to your attention.

The Paterson Evening News.

Nation's Crime Increases; Law Handicaps Police, Law Enforcement Officers Say

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Once again the uniform crime reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that the nation's crime rate jumped last year. It still is rising. UPI checked police officials of a cross section of major cities for their views on reasons for the steady rise.)

By BARNEY SEIBERT

The nation's crime rate is rising and many of the nation's top police officials believe legislative and court restrictions are hobbling their power to cope with it.

A United Press International survey of officials in 33 cities showed that they feel they also are hampered by public apathy, insufficient manpower and declining public morals.

Seventy-six per cent of those surveyed agreed with Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI that legal restrictions on police work are handicapping the fight against crime.

Chicago Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson, in a speech to the American Bar Association, said "Crime is overwhelming our society" because of legal restrictions on investigative procedures. All but eight of the officials questioned said the crime rate is rising in their communities. A few felt that the increase was less serious than national figures indicate.

FBI statistics released two months ago showed that the nation's crime rate jumped 6 per cent in 1962. The latest FBI statistics show the rate of crimes of all types was nine per cent higher in the first half of this year than during the same period of 1962.

Nearly half the officials surveyed by UPI felt that better public cooperation would have reversed the trend.

Twenty-seven per cent of the police officials noted a growing respect for law on the part of the public. One out of four felt a breakdown in parental authority was responsible for the growing crime rate among juveniles, who accounted for most of last year's increase.

Strengthen Family Unit

Thirty per cent of the chiefs questioned said population increases had something to do with higher crime rates in their own communities. But 21 per cent said that strengthening the family unit and improving public morality would be the biggest single factor in cutting crime.

Nearly one chief in every five argued that tougher laws and stricter courts would be of greatest help in rolling back the crime rate.

Thirty-nine per cent of the officials believed that more manpower was the answer to nation's crime problem. Twenty-one per cent felt that better pay for police would help them attract the quality and quantity of men needed.

Some of the chiefs' most vehement response was in agreement to Hoover's statement in the annual FBI crime report that "law enforcement is impaired and policing is hampered as a result of increasing restrictions being placed on enforcement operations."

Los Angeles Police Chief William A. Parker said that under present restrictions it is possible to "have the guilty party but still lose in court."

Public Pays

"It is the public who pays the penalty for this," he said.

In Dallas, Chief Jess Curry said "It doesn't seem good business that if I'm lookinf for marijuana and find a bunch of stolen diamonds I couldn't take the diamonds and hold them in evidence."

Chicago's Wilson said, "Technicalities all operate in favor of the criminal. Our crime rate goes up as our conviction rates goes down."

Other comments:

Police Chief Robert Reilly, Indianapolis: "Society is overemphasizing the rights of the criminal and at the same time downgrading the rights of the victim."

San Francisco Chief Thomas J. Cahill, recalling that a municipal judge recently ruled unconstitutional a California vagrancy law which had stood for 24 years: the restrictions "make it very difficult for a policeman to operate today."

Chief Louis Kulpa of Wheeling, W. Va.: Criminals "get out so easy that their respect for law authorities is down."

Chief Richard Wagner of Cleveland: "People act as if the only places where we need new laws is in restricting our law enforcement officers."

Pittsburgh Police Supt. James Slusser: If the same concern shown for the rights of the criminal "was extended to the victims of criminals the public would be far better off."

Public Cooperation

Fourteen police chiefs felt the best way to halt the nation's rising crime rate was improved public cooperation and interest. Eleven chiefs believed that such cooperation would be the biggest single factor in cutting crime in their own cities.

Chief J. C. Macdonald, Memphis, Tenn., said "People seem to look down on policemen these days."

ENCLOSURE

Chief Frank Ramos, Seattle, Wash., said, "The public is going to have to just take better care of its own property. Merchants and residents are leaving their doors unlocked. Cars are being left unlocked, even with valuables in plain view. The handling of money in plain view is a sure invitation to robbery."

A fourth of the police chiefs surveyed felt that much of the increase in crime could be blamed on the breakdown in parental authority.

Honolulu Chief S. C. Liu said the most important factor in the rising crime rate is the "modern concept of raising children, resulting in lack of guidance and loss of control by parents."

Chief R. E. Glasscock of Little Rock, Ark., said, "Our younger criminals need a better home life."

At Oklahoma City, Asst. Chief Bill Williams said crime would be reduced "if parents would keep track of their kids. Half of them don't know where their kids are."

Portland, Ore., Police Chief David Johnson said, "Our people are going to have to return to some of the moral values which made this country great."

Parents Apathetic

Houston, Tex. Chief H. (Buddy) (no middle initial) Mc Gill said, "Parents are too apathetic. They wait until someone calls them from the jail and tells them their children are not doing what they thought. They presume their children are doing all right. They do not take them into their confidence on things and pay enough attention to their problems."

Thirteen chiefs felt more law enforcement manpower would be the solution to the crime problem nationally. Nearly one in five felt it was the one real answer in their own communities. Nearly one in four said police pay scales must be improved if the nation is to cope with crime.

In the city the FBI figures indicated has the nation's worst crime problem, Reno, Nev., Asst. Police Chief William Brodhead said, "Any police department is only as good as the community demands. We need more personnel. Our turnover is high and the application rate is iow. The turnover is due largely to low pay and bad working hours."

Chief George Radaker of Erie, Pa., noted that his department will be adding 17 men but "Our force will still be under the level of comparative cities. What is needed is more money."

0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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REC 69

UPI-11

(UPI)

WASHINGTON--UPI TOLD A SENATE COMMITTEE TODAY ITS SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU "DOES NOT ACCEPT ASSIGNMENTS ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS."

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE BY EARL J. JOHNSON, UPI VICE PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, IN A LETTER TO SEN. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

JOHNSON SAID THAT FOLLOWING A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU, "I SEE NO CAUSE FOR REPROACH, IMPLIED OR OTHERWISE, IN THIS OPERATION."

THE COMMITTEE, STUDYING THE OPERATION OF THE FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938, PREVIOUSLY HEARD TESTIMONY THAT THE FORMER INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE (INS) FOR A TIME IN 1956 PREPARED DISPATCHES FINANCED BY THE LATE DOMINICAN DICTATOR RAFAEL TRUJILLO THROUGH AN AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS FIRM. THE FIRM'S CONTRACT WITH THE INS SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU WAS TERMINATED AFTER INS WAS MERGED WITH UNITED PRESS IN 1958 TO FORM UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

"WHEN UPI TOOK OVER IN 1958, OUR METHODS AND STANDARDS PREVILAED," JOHNSON SAID.

JOHNSON AND C. EDMONDS ALLEN, HEAD OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU, APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE JUNE 14. TODAY JOHNSON TOLD FULBRIGHT THE BUREAU'S OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES HAD BEEN MORE CLEARLY DEFINED IN LIGHT OF THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY TO "ELIMINATE ANY POSSIBILITY THAT THIS DEPARTMENT MIGHT PERFORM A TASK FOR A COMMERCIAL CLIENT THAT WOULD BE INIMICAL TO THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY."

JOHNSON SAID THAT WHILE THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE THAT UPI EVER HAD PERFORMED SUCH A TASK, "I UNDERSTAND YOUR CONCERN... (AND) ASSURE YOU AND YOUR COMMITTEEMEN THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT IT DOES NOT."

JOHNSON RECALLED THAT FULBRIGHT HIMSELF SUGGESTED DURING THE INQUIRY THAT THE SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU "MIGHT UNWITTINGLY BECOME THE HANDMAIDEN OF FOREIGN INTERESTS" BECAUSE IT MIGHT NOT ALWAYS KNOW THE ORIGIN OF THE OCCASIONAL QUERY FROM A PUBLIC RELATIONS FIRM WITH FOREIGN ACCOUNTS.

94-2-95-A

"WE HAVE HAD THAT POINT PROMINENTLY IN MIND IN THIS WEEK'S REVIEW," JOHNSON SAID. "THE SOURCE AND PURPOSE OF EACH QUERY MUST BE CLEARLY STATED. THE SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU DOES NOT ACCEPT ASSIGNMENTS ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS."

6/28--GE920A

REC- 69 94-2-95-A

NOT RECORDED

184 JUL 3 1963

JUL 1

JUL 16 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

LYLE C. WILSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 10, 1963

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thank you in behalf of myself, UPI and Jack Vandenberg for your gracious note of December 6 commending Jack on the perceptive manner in which he reported your recent remarks before the American Hebrew Congregation. I am, indeed, grateful.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

CC: Cartha DeLoach

1 XEROX
DEC 13 1963

94-8-95-489

REC 8

DEC 12 1963

57 DEC 19 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-95-489

December 6, 1963

EX-112 REC 87 490

Honorable Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Lyle:

I have just had the opportunity to read the very excellent story reporting my speech before the Brotherhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation which was sent to the subscribers of your news service on December 4th.

It was a pleasure to see the highly perceptive and accurate manner in which my remarks were summarized in this article; and I want you to know how much I appreciate the objective reporting done by Jack Vandenberg.

Sincerely,

Edgar

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Miss Holmes (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Morrell (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo of 12-6-63 captioned "General Edwin A. Walker, Complaint to United Press International, Regarding Coverage of Director's Speech." GWG:par

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DEC 24 AM '63

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-9-1-1-9-1

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

LYLE C. WILSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 5, 1963

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Deke:

Here is the story about which I spoke to ~~you.~~ General Walker telephoned our New York office today raising hell on grounds that the story was not accurate. Obviously, Walker's quarrel was with the reference to the rightists and the linkage of extremists, right and left, as having "brought forth the bombs and ignited the flames that have killed decent Americans and even innocent children and destroyed churches and other temples of worship." (Text of speech, page 8.)

Walker said he was calling from the office of a UPI client newspaper in Shreveport, Ala. The General was loud, angry and difficult, insisting that we had misrepresented what Mr. Hoover said. I have read the text and there is no misrepresentation. What we urgently need is for Mr. Hoover to read our story and to say yes or no to Walker's complaint. We especially need to be able to assure our Shreveport client that Mr. Hoover absolves us from the charge of misrepresentation in the story we delivered and which that newspaper printed.

Can do, please?

Sincerely,

Lyle REC 8

Lyle C. Wilson

Enclosure

DEC 13 1963

62-A-95-490

9 DEC 12 1963

NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN

December 11, 1963

Mrs. William E. Zimmerman

[redacted]

Dear Mrs. Zimmerman:

My associates and I were very sorry to learn of the passing of your husband. We can understand what this loss means to you and want to extend our deepest sympathy to you and your son. Your husband's accomplishments in the journalism profession will serve as an inspiration to those who were privileged to know him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Zimmerman. He was very friendly to the FBI and handled many of our stories. Home address per United Press International.

BS:cal
(3)

REC 44

94-8-2-95-491

8 DEC 12 1963

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6

UPI-15

(ZIMMERMAN)

1 WASHINGTON.--WILLIAM E. ZIMMERMAN, 44, A WASHINGTON NEWS EDITOR OF UPI WHO HAD HANDLED MANY OF THE CAPITAL'S MAJOR NEWS STORIES OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS, DIED LAST NIGHT AT PRINCE GEORGES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

HIS DEATH ENDED A TWO-MONTH ILLNESS ATTRIBUTED TO KIDNEY FAILURE.

A NATIVE OF WASHINGTON, ZIMMERMAN BEGAN HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER AS A COPY BOY ON THE FORMER WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD IN 1935.

LESS THAN A YEAR LATER, HE JOINED THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE WHERE HE SERVED UNTIL 1958 WHEN INS MERGED WITH UNITED PRESS TO FORM THE PRESENT UPI.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

12/10--JD922AES

1

nmc let to Mrs. Zimmerman
12-11-63
BS/ml

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-491

FD-36 (Rev. 12-[illegible]-56)

FBI

Date: DECEMBER 31, 1963

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (80-1374)

RE: FAVORABLE BANK ROBBERY PUBLICITY
CHARLOTTE DIVISION

Attached is an article which appeared in the "Greensboro Daily News," Greensboro, N. C., on December 25, 1963. This article was prepared by JOHN GARCIA, United Press International, Charlotte, N. C., and will receive widespread distribution throughout North Carolina. Mr. GARCIA advised me this article would appear in at least 12 cities in the North Carolina area.

I think this article is very favorable to the Bureau and will undoubtedly help us in our fight against the growing increase in bank robberies throughout the country. I feel that articles of this type where it can be shown that a large percentage of bank robberies are solved serves as a definite deterrent for future potential bank robbers.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the Director write Mr. GARCIA a personal letter of appreciation for his outstanding handling of this topic. Relations of the Charlotte Office with Mr. GARCIA and United Press International are extremely cordial and the indices of the Charlotte Office contain no information which would preclude the recommended letter.

The address of Mr. GARCIA is as follows:

Mr. John Garcia
United Press International
1211 Liberty Life Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina.

NML: ack: Lee to John Garcia 1/6/64 GTQ: mlk

REC-46 94-8-95-492

EX-[illegible]

11 JAN [illegible] 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Charlotte
RLW:jac
(4)

CC Wick
CC Deloach

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CRIME RECORDS

53 JAN 15 1964

FD-350 (4-3)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MOST CASES SOLVED

14 Banks Held Up In State This Year

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 24 (UPI)—It happened a record 14 times in North Carolina in the year 1963. Essentially, the approach was the same. A man would walk up to a bank window and exclaim in so many words, "This is a holdup."

The year 1963 will be remembered for many things in North Carolina, but to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) it will be remembered as the year of the bank robbery.

Bank robbers struck in 13 different cities—twice in Charlotte—and robbed 11 different parent banks. The First Union National Bank of North Carolina had three branches robbed and the First Citizens Bank & Trust Co. was hit twice.

Joseph Kissiah, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said the record number of robberies kept all of his 73 agents "hopping" all year. But he was quick to point out that although the 1963 total broke the old record of 10 set in 1959, the holdup men did not meet with any great amount of success.

With the cooperation of local law enforcement agencies, the FBI was able to solve 11 of the 14 robberies, try and convict sixteen persons of bank robbery, put five more behind bars awaiting trial and recover $104,729.59 of the $141,172.85.

Season Begins

The bank robbery season began on Jan. 11 when a lone gunman entered the Lumberton branch of the Scottish Bank in Fair Bluff and made off with $290. This remains one of the unsolved cases of the year.

The 14th bank holdup was staged Dec. 16 in Greenville and was the quickest solved case of 1963. In this instance, a gunman made off with $3,400 from the State Bank & Trsut Co. and about 45 minutes later, suspect Paul Milton Hamilton of Bailey was captured with the money. He is now awaiting trial.

Richard Sympol Townes Jr., a Raleigh notions salesman, had the dubious honor of being the only bank robber to pull two jobs during the year.

He and Peyton Daughtry combined to hit the North Main Street branch of the Bank of Varina in Fuquay-Varina Aug. 9, which they robbed of $7,938. On Sept. 18, Towns soloed and made off with $11,334.95 from the First Citizens Bank & Trust Co. in Raleigh.

First Mistake

Then the active Townes made his first mistake — he underestimated the alertness of the Raleigh police force. Shortly after the robbery, he walked into police headquarters and exclaimed he wanted "to discuss" the incident with police as an interested citizen.

Two things gave him away. Townes fited the general description of the holdup man and he once served time for another bank job in 1958. After intensive questioning, Townes broke down and admitted his part in both robberies. He received a total of 30

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 DAILY NEWS
GREENSBORO, N.C.

Date: 12-25-63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE

94-8-25-492

ENCLOSURE

years for both jobs.

A family job was pulled on Sept. 26 when Buxton Herbert Wade, his son, James Herbert Wade, and his son-in-law, John Hailey Buchanan, held up the Farmers Bank of Seaboard and made off with $5,500. The three were captured several weeks later in Virginia.

The day that will stick out in the minds of North Carolina's FBI agents will be June 3. On that day, two bank robberies were staged within 35 minutes, one in Winston-Salem and another in Bayboro in Eastern North Carolina.

"We were really hopping that day," said Kissiah. "You couldn't have found a phone here if you had a dime."

Quickly Broken

But both cases were quickly broken with the arrest, trial and conviction of Walter M. Donathan for the $9,637 holdup of the First Union National Bank in Winston-Salem and Kenneth R. Heafner and George D. Myers for the $9,-861.20 holdup of the Bayboro branch of the Wachovia Bank & Trust. Co.

Henry Grady Reynolds of Pompano Beach, Fla., 20, one of youngest of the year's bank robbers, staged the biggest job of the year—$42,185 from the First Union National Bank's barnch in Rockwell on Oct. 23. He was arrested the following day as he left a barbershop in Albemarle.

Most of the cases were open and shut once the suspects were arrested, but in one instance the FBI was called on to show its stuff. This case stads out as the slickest piece of detective work and the FBI looks upon it as the toughest bank robbery case of the year.

One of the key clues in the holdup was a piece of pine sapling.

It involved the June 3rd holdup in which Heafner and Myers were tried and convicted, even though to this day they maintain their innocence.

Car Stolen

Kissiah explained thart the pair stole a car in New Bern which they used as the getaway vehicle in the holdup. Then they drove the car to a deserted point outside of Bayboro, abandoned it and split up with Myers taking all the money.

Not more than 30 minutes later, Heafner was arrested for speeding in his own car and he was subsequently sentenced to 30 days in county jail for driving without a driver's license. Since Myers had all the money, no connection was immediately made between Heafner and the holdup.

But cautious FBI agents investigated Heafner's car and found the section of pine sapling jammed between the vehicle's axle and radiator. At first, it had no significance.

Three days later, Myers arrived in Bayboro with Heafner's wife and they tried to arrange bail for Heafner. But by this time, the FBI was closing in.

Sapling Noticed

Officers found the abandoned car and one alert officer noticed a broken pine sapling at the scene. The section found jammed in Heafner's car was rushed to the area and it was found the two pieces fit perfectly.

Heafner and Myers were arrested before the former had a chance to post bond on the traffic violation.

"This was just one of the many clues," said Kissiah, "but we would have had a tough case without it. We needed everything we could get our hands on. This wasn't like most of our other cases. These boys never admitted to a thing."

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

North Carolina Robberies During 1963 Are Listed

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Here's a list of all the bank robberies staged in North Carolina during 1963 and their disposition:

Jan. 11—$290, Lumberton branch of the Scottish Bank, Fair Bluff. Unsolved.

Feb. 1—$1,356, Church St. branch of the N.C. National Bank in Burlington. Unsolved.

March 26—$2,994, Caroleen branch of the Security Bank & Trust Co. in Rutherfordton. Only $35 recovered. Odell Paul Buckner and Homer Lee Blanton each received 10 years.

June 3—$9,637, Lexington Road branch of the First Union National Bank in Winston-Salem. $9,564 recovered. Walter M. Donathan received 20 years.

June 3—$9,861, Bayboro branch of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. in Bayboro. $7,680 recovered. Kenneth R. Heafner and George D. Myers each received 12 years.

July 9—Hot Springs branch of the Citizens Bank in Hot Springs. $8,216. $80 recovered. Donald D. Riggs and Ronald A. Copeland each received 15 years and John E. Miller received 22 years.

Aug. 9—North Main St. branch of the Bank of Varina in Fuquay-Varina, $7,938. None recovered. Richard S. Townes Jr. and Peyton Daughtry each received 15 years.

Sept. 18—$11,334.95, Ridgewood branch of the First Citizens Bank & Trust Co. in Raleigh. Recovered $11,116. Richard Sympol Townes Jr. received 15 years.

Sept. 26—$5,500, the Farmers Bank of Seaboard in Seaboard. Recovered $1,117. Buxton H. Wade and John Hailey Buchanan in custody and awaiting trial.

Oct. 21—$7,640, West Morehead St. branch of the First Union National Bank of North Carolina in Charlotte. Unsolved.

Oct. 23—$42,185, Rockwell branch of the First Union National Bank of North Carolina in Rockwell. Recovered all. Henry Grady Reynolds received eight years.

Oct. 29—The Kenly branch of the Lucama-Kenly Bank in Kenly. $10,472. Recovered $9,589.59. Charles Thomas Johnson received 15 years.

Dec. 6—$20,379.70, Smithfield—Wilkinson Boulevard branch of the First Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Charlotte. Recovered $19,963. Charles Harry Dobbins Sr. in custody and awaiting trial.

Dec. 16—$3,400, State Bank & Trust Co. of Greenville. Recovered all. Paul Milton Hamilton in custody and awaiting trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 DAILY NEWS GREENSBORO, NC.

Date: 12-25-63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE

94-1-75-492

ENCLOSURE

January 6, 1964

Mr. John Garcia
United Press International
1201 Liberty Life Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Garcia:

Mr. Joseph L. Kissiah, Special Agent in Charge of our Charlotte Office, has advised me that you are responsible for the fine article on bank robberies which appeared in the "Greensboro Daily News" on December 25, 1963.

Newspaper accounts of this type are excellent crime deterrents, and I feel that you have performed a real public service in bringing this information to the attention of your readers.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 6 3 11 PM '64
REC'D--READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 19
COMM-FBI

1 - Charlotte (80-1374)

NOTE: By communication dated 12-31-63, the Charlotte Division forwarded the article described above and advised that it was prepared by Garcia with whom the Charlotte Office enjoys cordial relations. Charlotte Office also advised that they enjoy cordial relations with UPI and that the indices of that office contain no information which would preclude the above letter, which the SAC recommends. Charlotte also advised that this article would receive widespread distribution throughout North Carolina. Bufiles fail to reflect any information identifiable with Garcia; however, we enjoy friendly relations with United Press International. Address for Garcia as noted above was provided by the Charlotte Office.

GTQ:blh
(8)

22 JAN 7 1964

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GC RNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBURG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

At 12:00 Noon today above captioned brought to Wick a lengthy proposed UPI story under a New York dateline for proposed publication January 31, 1964, to the effect that 70 communists and Castroites helped organize the anti-American rioting in Panama in which 21 persons were killed and 40 injured. The story contains names of some 40 persons, which Vandenburg stated Julius Frandsen questioned as to authenticity. It was Frandsen's view their informant might be wrong in some of his facts and Frandsen had told Vandenburg to check with us to see if we could be of help.

Wick told Vandenburg that as he knew, the FBI's jurisdiction did not extend to Panama, and we could not help him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:amr
(3)

REC- 24 94-8-95-494

EX-108

FEB 3 1964

CRIME RECORDS

72 FEB 7 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-22-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "FOUR DAYS"
ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

(*) A copy of captioned book has been obtained by the Bureau Library, and is attached. Review of this book reflects only one reference to the FBI, which is on page 25 wherein it is stated that a secret service agent slammed an FBI Agent against the wall in Parkland Memorial Hospital with one punch. This reference contains, "Dazed, the man pulled out F.B.I. credentials and gasped, 'I've got to call J. Edgar Hoover'." It is noted that this allegation was reported on the UPI Ticker at the time of the President's assassination, and Inspector Wick of your office immediately contacted the Washington Bureau of UPI setting them straight that no FBI Agent was in the hospital and this had never occurred. Since this allegation appears in captioned book, you (Mr. DeLoach) telephoned Lyle Wilson, Vice President of the UPI, and protested its appearance; however, Mr. Wilson stated that the printing had been completed and it cannot be corrected in this issue. Mr. Wilson was very apologetic about the error and expressed regret that it had occurred. He assured you that additional prints of this book will not carry the reference.

In the event inquiries are received regarding this reference, they will be denied as entirely false.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Suttler

RLR:keg
(4)

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
JAN 29 1964

25 JAN 28 1964

(*) Removed 1/27/64 and retained in office C. D. DeLoach

79 JAN 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2314

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ROCKET FIRING
SATURN 1

Jack Rosenthal of the Department called at 7:30 p.m., 1/29/64, and talked to Kemper in my office.

He said there was a United Press International story out of Miami which stated that firing of the rocket Saturn 1 had been delayed because of radio interference from an aerial on top of the Federal Building in West Palm Beach, Florida. He said that he checked with Immigration and Naturalization and they do not have a tower there.

An immediate check was made with the Miami Office and they advised that their radio tower in West Palm Beach is on the Pan-Am Building and not on the Federal Building. Miami was instructed to state we do not have a radio tower on the Federal Building in West Palm Beach, but was not to give out any information as to the actual location of our tower, in the event they got any inquiries.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:dgs
(5)

94-8-95-495

FEB 3 1964

59 FEB 6 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 31, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ~~MIKE~~ PARKER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Mike Parker of United Press International telephoned Wick at 11:10 a.m. today, requesting information regarding the arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Meatyard in Maryland yesterday of James John Fayed, whom the FBI charged with the attempt of a $2 million extortion of the President of the American Security and Trust Company. Wick informed Mr. Parker at the hearing before the U. S. Commissioner yesterday, Fayed was released following putting up $5,000 bond and his hearing was continued to Feburary 5th.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:dgs
(3)

REC- 44

94-8-95-496

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 7 1964

EX 104

14 FEB 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6-

272

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/6/64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

At 2:30 p.m., 2/5/64, Jack Vandenberg of UPI, who covers the Justice Building, talked to Wick. He said a feature writer of the Chicago UPI Bureau is compiling a feature story for the entire UPI clientele, having to do with the number of police killed in line of duty. Vandenberg would like to have us get together data concerning (1) number of police killed in line of duty in United States in the last 12 months or in any 12 months' period, (2) the average annual wage of a policeman, (3) the average size of a policeman's family, (4) the average type of benefits survivors of slain police receive, and (5) past remarks or "quotes" Mr. Hoover has made relating to the pay received by police and whether the public is sufficiently helpful to police.

Wick told Mr. Vandenberg we would be glad to help. We are getting together public source data, UCR material and related data which will be supplied to Mr. Vandenberg for forwarding to his Chicago people.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - M. A. Jones

REW:amr
(4)

EX-102

REC- 13

92-8-95-497

6 FEB 10 1964

72 FEB 17 1964

GRIME

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Jack Vandenberg, who covers the Justice Department Building for UPI, came to the Bureau at 12 Noon today and talked to Wick.

Vandenberg said that Barney Siebert of the UPI Bureau in Chicago had requested him to obtain the following information as background for a feature on UPI which Siebert plans to write concerning embezzlement and theft of Government property: (1) Figures for each of the past five years setting forth the number of embezzlement offenses investigated by the FBI in banking-type institutions, also convictions for the same period. Several cases illustrating various embezzlements such as the widow in Iowa and the widow in Virginia, should be used. (2) Same as #1 above except these statistics and interesting cases should cover "theft of money and material from U. S. Government." (Theft of Government Property). (3) What does the FBI think can be done to minimize violations in the above two catagories. (4) A quote from Mr. Hoover which Mr. Siebert could utilize in his story. The quote should preferably relate to the seriousness of this type of crime and the drive of the FBI against embezzlement and theft of Government property. He said he would like to have this information in a week or so if possible. Wick told him we would see what we could do.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we prepare material for Mr. Siebert's use which can be transmitted to him through Vandenberg. This will, of course, be sent through for approval prior to giving it to Vandenberg with the understanding we would be happy to review Siebert's article in the interest of accuracy.

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

REW:ejr
(3)

REC- 41 94-1-75-1498

1 FEB 19 64

EX-115

57 FEB 20 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-4-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Reference is made to your memorandum of 1-30-64, to Mr. Mohr concerning the request of Vandenberg for material relating to theft of Government property and embezzlement.

Enclosed is a brief statement on this topic for the Director's signature. Also enclosed are statistics relating to Federal Reserve Act violations and theft of Government property violations for fiscal years 1958 through 1963; reprints entitled "Embezzlements, Their Causes and Consequences," "Embezzlement--Motives, Methods and Precautions" and "Evaluating Internal-External Hazards"; and Interesting Case Write-Ups numbers 52-73542, 52-62571, 52-67664, 29-28250, 29-32948 and 29-29238. Some of these interesting cases involved theft of Government property, others relate to embezzlement.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the enclosed statement be approved and signed by the Director.

EX-115 O.K. REC-41 94-8-95-499

2. That all the enclosed material, after approval, be returned to your office for delivery to Mr. Vandenberg.

FEB 13 19

Enclosures (12)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures (3)

DWB:eab
(6)

57 FEB 20 1964

CHIEF CLERK

Given to Vandenberg
2-10-64

February 6, 1964

FEB 7 6 23 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Thefts of Government property and embezzlements of funds from banking institutions are most serious problems. Generally these crimes are committed by employees. They range from crimes involving very small amounts of money or little items such as pencils to those in which huge sums and valuable equipment are stolen.

Morally and legally the taking of a pencil is just as wrong as the taking of a sum of cash or the theft of an expensive typewriter. Yet there are untold thousands of people in the United States today who rationalize that they are not hurting anyone by taking a few pencils, some paper and envelopes, ink and the like from their employer. The total loss to these "almost honest" employees may well run into the millions. One wonders how many school children would be without a means of writing if suddenly all pencils which their parents had taken from their place of employment were collected.

Employees who steal or embezzle money or items from their employer are stealing from everyone. Where the Government is the victim of these crimes, the loss is passed directly to every taxpayer. Where private employers are involved, the loss is passed along to every citizen in the form of increased prices for goods and services.

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DWB:car (10)

94-8-85-499

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach dated 2-4-64, captioned, "Jack Vandenberg, United Press International (UPI)."

Pilferage by employees is basically a moral and an administrative problem. It should be attacked vigorously. Law enforcement agencies should be brought into the picture promptly when there is any indication that thefts involve more than petty pilferage.

Most major embezzlement and theft of Government property cases start on a small scale and could be solved long before there is extensive loss if law enforcement agencies were promptly notified. A number of the major embezzlement cases go undetected for months, even years, because the banking institution does not practice proper internal security measures. Frequently, fellow employees who are aware of thefts fail to do their duty of reporting this information to proper authorities. Honest employees must accept their responsibility of reporting illegal activities which come to their attention.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 19, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JULIUS FRANDSEN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

On 3 occasions yesterday, 2-18-64, 2:15 p.m., 3:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m., Wick talked with Frandsen in regard to the obtaining of the 8 mm. film in UPI possession which the latter purchased from a Mrs. Muchmore in Dallas concerning the president's assassination.

Frandsen said our New York Agents had been in touch with Mr. Burt Reinhardt of UPI News Film and our Agents are being given a copy of the original but that UPI would prefer at this time not releasing the original unless absolutely necessary. Wick told him he thought an exact copy would suffice but we would be in touch with him if it would not.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:saj
(3)

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REC-9

EX-108

94-8-95-500

XEROX

FEB 27 1964

57 MAR 3 1964

FEB 26 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 4, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "FOUR DAYS"
ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BACKGROUND: Both the United Press International (UPI) book "Four Days" and the Associated Press (AP) book "The torch is passed," which cover events surrounding the assassination of the late President, contain reference to an FBI Agent being stopped in one of the corridors by Secret Service men in the Parkland Memorial Hospital the afternoon of the assassination, November 22, 1963.

On Page 25 of the UPI book it is stated, "Suddenly two Secret Service men burst into the room. One of them, his face contorted with anguish, was waving a submachine gun. Staff members dived for cover. A man in a business suit dashed in; the agent slammed him against the wall with one punch. Dazed, the man pulled out F. B. I. credentials and gasped, 'I've got to call J. Edgar Hoover.' A moment later the President and Governor Connally were carried into the hospital...."

The AP book states on Page 14, next to the last paragraph, "Moments before the President arrived at the emergency entrance, a Secret Service agent, face lined with emotion, had dashed in with a submachine gun..... A man in a business suit ran in and the agent slugged him on the jaw before the man, sinking to the floor, could bring out the card that identified him as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Lyle Wilson, of UPI, when we questioned the accuracy of his Dallas UPI reporter, Bryce Miller, advised us that a Dr. Crenshaw had said he had not found any person who could say he actually saw the blow struck. Miller claimed that two interns, Dr. Gerald E. Gustason and Dr. Wayne E. Delaney, saw the Agent struggling and "a city cop standing there explained that the Agent had been slugged."

On Mr. Jones' memorandum to me dated 2-3-64 in captioned matter, the Director asked "Why dont we nail down Drs. Gustason and Delaney as to their story?"

OBSERVATION: Both the UPI and the AP account (above) relating to an FBI man being slugged, placed the incident as occurring moments before the President and Governor Connally were carried into the hospital. We have made a check and determined that this

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - M. A. Jones
REW:amr
(5)

94-8-95

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

57 FEB 19 1964

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C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr Memorandum
Re: Book Entitled "Four Days" on Assassination
of President Kennedy, United Press International

is absolutely false because we had no men there at the time. The first FBI man to arrive on the scene arrived approximately 10 minutes after the President and Governor Connally were brought in. This man, SA Vincent Drain, called SAC Shanklin with a definite word the President was dead. SA Drain had no difficulty with Secret Service, there was full cooperation, and he was in the emergency room occupied by the President with a doctor known to him. Governor Connally was in a room across the corridor.

FBI men were present in the hospital beginning at about 10 minutes after the President was brought in. Secret Service men were present in abundance. Bedlam had broken loose in the corridors. It was utter chaos and confusion. The corridors were jammed with people, consisting of doctors, hospital personnel, etc., going in and out of swinging doors in the area of the two emergency rooms.

We have determined that one of our FBI Agents was stopped by Secret Service at a swinging door through which he attempted to pass to a telephone. The FBI Agent was not "slugged on the jaw" or "slammed against the wall with one punch." It is known, however, he was stopped by Secret Service, as were countless other people.

As pointed out above by Dr. Crenshaw, the latter could not find anyone who saw a blow struck and the two interns say they saw the Agent struggling to get up from the floor. It is possible the doctors confused the man on the floor immediately before the President was brought in with the FBI Agent stopped some time later (10 to 15 minutes) by Secret Service. After a very careful analysis of the mixed up circumstances here, it is believed that since Dr. Crenshaw has questioned the doctors and UPI reporter Bryce Miller has questioned them, we will come up with the same confused story if we were to question them.

The fact remains there was no frictional differences between the FBI and Secret Service the afternoon of 11-22-63 at the hospital, there was full cooperation and there has been no difficulty whatever. Both UPI and AP will omit references to the above incident in future printings. Lyle Wilson states there is little likelihood of another print order of the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action in this matter be taken.

FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 2-3-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "FOUR DAYS"
ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

With respect to the above-captioned book which contained a reference that a Secret Service Agent allegedly had an altercation with an FBI Agent in the Parkland Memorial Hospital on 11-22-63, Lyle C. Wilson, Vice President of UPI, has been in touch with you with respect to our protest about the reference to the FBI.

Mr. Wilson forwarded under date of 1-29-64 a copy of a message to him from his New York Office identifying a Dr. Wayne E. Delaney who said that he had seen the alleged incident in the Hospital. Mr. Wilson has also advised that his firm in New York does not believe there will be another printing of the book but that if there were one it would not contain the reference to the alleged slugging incident. While he expressed regrets about it in his contacts with you, there is little likelihood we can do anything else about the damage already done.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

Why don't we mail a copy of Dr. Gustafson & Delaney ads to their story?

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Suttler

JMM:bsp
(5)

57 FEB 19 1964

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **March 4, 1964**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **GEORGE GAYLIN**
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
NEWSPICTURES

D.C

At 3:30 p.m., 3-2-64 and 12:45 p.m., 3-3-64, above-captioned called and talked to Wick. He asked the first time he called if we could send him a photograph of John Gibson (Matt) Dillon, one of our "Ten Most Wanted," found in a well near Chelsea, Oklahoma. This was done. The second time, he asked for a photograph of a former Agent, G. Marvin Gentile, whom the President appointed to a State Department post. Wick told him we could not help him on Gentile.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:geg
(3)

REC-54 94-8-95-501

EX-103

12 MAR 6 1964

MAR 13 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 11, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GEORGE SHADOAN, ATTORNEY
WILLIAM FRITZ
PENDING SUIT AGAINST
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

A Mr. George Shadoan, who identified himself as an attorney in Rockville, Maryland, called my office last night and spoke with Leinbaugh. Mr. Shadoan said that he was representing a William Fritz, [redacted] and that they were in the process of filing a suit against United Press International (UPI). According to Shadoan, William Fritz [redacted] was erroneously identified on several radio programs as the bank robber, Walter Fritts, subject of Bureau Wanted Flyer who was apprehended February 15, 1964, in Arkansas. Walter Frank Fritts was wanted in connection with the robbery of the Maryland National Bank, Baltimore, 1-29-64 during which robbery a Baltimore police officer was shot and killed.

Attorney Shadoan advised that he had been in contact with UPI and apparently they had used the name of William Fritts (NOT FRITZ) in radio programs on 2-17-64. Someone at UPI indicated to Shadoan that this information regarding William Fritts had come from the FBI. Shadoan wanted to know if the FBI had made a press release regarding the arrest of Walter Fritts and wanted to know if we had erroneously given the name of William Fritts to the news services.

Mr. Shadoan was advised that following the apprehension of Walter Fritts the FBI offices in Little Rock and in Baltimore had each made an announcement regarding the apprehension of this badly wanted subject. Additionally, inquiries regarding this case were received at FBI Headquarters and had been answered. Shadoan was told that it is quite doubtful that we can be of any assistance to him, that no official press statement had been made, and that it was peculiar that only one particular news source had a wrong name and the other sources correctly identified the arrested subject as Walter Fritts. It was pointed out that, of course, in most fugitive cases subjects assume a multiplicity of aliases; however, we did not know off hand whether the alias William Fritts or William Fritz had been used by the man in question. Shadoan was told that we would be back in touch with him.

(continued)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - M. A. Jones

HPL:amr
(6)

REC-6 62-8-95-502

EX-114

MAR 20 1964

MAR 27 1964

b6
b7C

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DeLoach to Mohr Memo
Re: George Shadoan, Attorney

It is noted that in memorandum of 2-17-64, Wick, in my office, reported that he had received a call from Charles Miller of UPI at 10:50 a.m. 2-17-64. Miller asked Wick if Walter Fritts had ever used the name William Fritts inasmuch as UPI apparently made a mistake in rewriting their story on the morning of 2-17-64 and had referred to the subject as William instead of Walter. The UPI representative told Wick that two radio stations which had picked up this story had received calls from a William Fritts (phonetic) who told them he had not been arrested. Wick advised the UPI representative that the bank robbery subject's correct name was Walter Fritts and that we had never given out any other name.

A review of files fails to reflect that subject Walter Fritts was using the name William Fritts as an alias, and it is clearly set out in numerous communications that subject's last permanent residence was [redacted] and prior to that time subject had resided in [redacted] During investigation to locate subject Fritts, it was determined that subject's wife and 4 small children were still living at the [redacted] address.

b6
b7C

Apparently UPI radio did use the name of William instead of Walter Fritts and obviously UPI did make an error as Charles Miller of UPI admitted when he spoke with Wick on February 17th, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested we merely return Mr. Shadoan's call and tell him that we are unable to be of any help and that this is a matter which necessarily must be solved between his client and UPI. We will, of course, not make any mention of the fact that UPI admitted to us that they made the error in using the name William rather than Walter Fritts.

May 5, 1964

PERSONAL

MAY 5 3 36 PM '64
FBI READING ROOM

Mr. Merriman Smith
United Press International
National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have seen the news of your winning a Pulitzer Prize for your coverage of President Kennedy's assassination.

This is certainly a fitting tribute to your ability and to your very capable work in reporting these tragic events. My associates join me in extending congratulations on this honor.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
MAY 6 -

NOTE: Bufiles contain no prior correspondence with Mr. Smith and nothing to preclude this communication. He is the so-called "dean" of the White House news staff, having served as a White House reporter for 22 years.

JH:kcf (4)

REC. 19 8-95-503

MAY 7 1964

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UPI-125

(PULITZER)

NEW YORK--MERRIMAN SMITH, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL WHITE HOUSE REPORTER, TODAY WON A PULITZER PRIZE FOR HIS COVERAGE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

5/4--TD331PED

UPI-126

ADD PULITZER, NEW YORK

SMITH, 51-YEAR-OLD VETERAN WHITE HOUSE REPORTER, WON THE PRIZE IN NATIONAL REPORTING "FOR HIS OUTSTANDING COVERAGE OF THE ASSASSINATION."

SMITH WAS ON THE SCENE FOR EVERY HISTORIC TURN OF THE DAY OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS, ON THE PLANE FOR THE SWEARING IN OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, AND WROTE HIS PRIZE-WINNING DISPATCH IN WASHINGTON THAT NIGHT FOR THE NEXT DAY'S NEWSPAPERS.

THE 1964 PRIZES, AWARDED BY THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, WERE ANNOUNCED BY COLUMBIA PRESIDENT GRAYSON KIRK.

THE AWARD FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING WAS AWARDED JOINTLY TO MALCOLM W. BROWNE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND DAVID HALBERSTAM OF THE NEW YORK TIMES FOR THEIR INDIVIDUAL REPORTING OF THE VIET NAM WAR AND THE OVERTHROW OF THE DIEM REGIME.

THE AWARD FOR MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE WENT TO THE ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) TIMES "FOR ITS AGGRESSIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE FLORIDA TURNPIKE AUTHORITY WHICH DISCLOSED WIDESPREAD ILLEGAL ACTS AND RESULTED IN A MAJOR REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE'S ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM."

5/4--TD334PED

Sylvia Porter Halberstam mnd/key

UPI-135

ADD PULITZER, NEW YORK

THE AWARD FOR EDITORIAL CARTOONING WENT TO PAUL CONRAD OF THE DENVER POST--NOW ON THE STAFF OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES--FOR HIS DISTINCTIVE WORK DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR RATHER THAN FOR ANY ONE CARTOON.

THE AWARD FOR NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY WENT TO ROBERT H. JACKSON OF THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD FOR HIS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SLAYING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD BY JACK RUBY, TAKEN JUST AS THE BULLET ENTERED THE ALLEGED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN'S BODY.

SMITH'S ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE SAW AND HEARD LAST NOV. 22 WAS CALLED BY EARL J. JOHNSON, EDITOR AND VICE PRESIDENT OF UPI, "AN EXAMPLE OF LEAN AND FACTUAL NEWS SERVICE JOURNALISM BY A TOP CRAFTSMAN REPORTING AND WRITING WITH THE WIND OF THE WORLD IN HIS FACE."

JOHNSON ADDED: "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAID OF MERRIMAN SMITH AT NOON ON NOV. 22 THAT HE HAD BEEN EVERYWHERE AND SEEN EVERYTHING IN 22 YEARS AS WHITE HOUSE REPORTER FOR UPI. BUT HIS GREATEST TEST OF PROFESSIONAL SKILL AND PHYSICAL ENDURANCE WAS TO COME IN THE NEXT FEW HOURS.

"HE WAS ON THE SCENE FOR EVERY MOMENTOUS TURN THAT DAY WORKING UNDER INCREDIBLE AND UNREMITTING COMPETITIVE PRESSURES. YET HE NEVER ONCE FALTERED IN SPEED AND ACCURACY AS HE ASSEMBLED ONE OF THE BIGGEST AND SADDEST NEWS STORIES OF HIS GENERATION."

SMITH'S STORY WAS REPRINTED IN BOOKLET FORM BY UPI UNDER THE TITLE OF "THE MURDER OF THE YOUNG PRESIDENT." IT IS REPRINTED IN THE UPI-AMERICAN HERITAGE BOOK "FOUR DAYS," AN ACCOUNT OF THE DALLAS KILLING IN PICTURE AND WORD THAT HAS SOLD MORE THAN TWO MILLION COPIES.

5/4--TD357PED

Correct as Indicated mnd/key

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-503

May 8, 1964

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Jack Vandenberg
Washington Bureau
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vandenberg:

It was certainly good to see you yesterday in my office. As a memento of the occasion, enclosed is a copy of the photograph made at that time which I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

REC 45 94-8-95504
EX-117
19 MAY 15 1964
MAY 8 1 02 PM '64
FBI READING ROOM

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

MAILED 8
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53 MAY 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **May 8, 1964**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **JACK C. VANDENBERG**
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

The Director approved questions and answers in captioned matter on the memorandum dated 5-6-64 from Mr. Jones to me (attached). Mr. Tolson instructed the replies be cleared with Guthman in the Department and the Director concurred.

At the same time, questions and answers for Joe Mohbat of Associated Press (AP) were also approved by the Director and instructions were given that Guthman clear these.

ACTION TAKEN:

I had Wick, at 5:00 p. m., 5-7-64, discuss the matter with Guthman. He approved the Mohbat questions and answers for AP.

Mr. Guthman objected stremuously, however, to page 2 of the Vandenberg UPI questions and answers. The question asked and answered here is, "You have been quoted as saying there are communists in the civil rights movement. Are these men in positions of leadership? How much influence do they have on the civil rights movement?"

Mr. Guthman told Wick that the answers, or, as he put it, the "whole statement" presents a "distorted viewpoint." He said that the answers as written would, in his opinion, have an adverse effect upon the possible passage of the civil rights bill and would hurt the President's civil rights program. He was asked in what manner a "distorted viewpoint" is given. Guthman said that the over-all effect of the statement is that the communists are back of all the militancy in the civil rights movement, are responsible for the racists disorders and, in effect, the whole civil rights furor is caused by communists. Wick told him he was absolutely wrong, that the statement did not make any such claims and was wholly factual.

Enclosure

REC-42 94-8-12505

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morse

74 MAY 28 1964

REW:saj (8)

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Wick went over the sentences one by one and Guthman admitted each was in and of itself the truth. Wick told him the Director dealt in facts and that was that. Guthman said nevertheless the impact is wrong, that he would not approve this statement nor would he clear it, nor would the Attorney General clear it, and if need be he would take it to the White House to see what reaction it got there.

ACTION TAKEN TODAY:

Beginning at 11:55 a.m. today, Wick and I saw Guthman for one hour and twenty minutes today. Guthman presented the same arguements as given yesterday. I told him I resented strongly his remarks that the "whole statement presents a distorted viewpoint" since this imputed dishonesty to Mr. Hoover and that I would not stand still for any such comment from him. I told him he is trying to suppress the truth and that Mr. Hoover would not stand for that. Guthman stated he did not mean to say Mr. Hoover distorts the truth; he said what he means to say is that because of Mr. Hoover's eminence and his position, his remarks are looked upon as gospel and, therefore, Guthman felt that at this particular time, with the civil rights bill pending in Congress, the answers as they are now prepared to Vandenberg's questions would be seized upon by the press of the Nation to the detriment of the civil rights bill. I told Guthman I did not see this at all, that Mr. Hoover had very carefully considered the whole impact of his remarks, that there are communists in the civil rights movement and I named them. Guthman said he was surprised to know this, that he thought the only communists injecting himself into civil rights was Levinson. I told him he should get his facts straight before he started criticizing a factual statement.

Guthman then said he thought Mr. Hoover should make the point that there is discrimination in the United States, that the Negroes are discriminated against and that the Negroes are losing faith in the U. S. system. I told him Mr. Hoover could not inject himself into this matter to this extent and that we stood firm on the statement without additions.

The upshot of our lengthy discussion was that Guthman denied he was suppressing facts. He insisted, however, there be a change in the second paragraph which reads:

> "A special target of the Communist Party among the Negroes is the exploitation of the militant forces of the Negro civil rights movement. This exploitation is carried out through active members of the Communist Party and individuals who are under communist influence and control."

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Guthman and I, therefore, worked out a compromise for this one paragraph to read as follows:

> "The communists have always tried to make headway by playing on emotion, faith and injustice and it is inevitable that they have tried and will continue to try to exploit Negro militance for civil rights. Active members of the Communist Party and individuals who are under communist influence and control continually attempt to work their way into civil rights organizations. They have had some success, but many failures."

Also, at the very end of the last paragraph it was suggested we add a sentence, "It is up to the civil rights organizations themselves to recognize this and face up to it."

OBSERVATION:

I told Guthman that his tactics were most disturbing to us and that I would simply tell Mr. Hoover that he (Guthman) desired to suppress the truth and, therefore, deny to the American people their right to know the facts concerning communism in the civil rights movement. Guthman became very upset at this and at that point said he would approve the statement as changed in paragraph two. My observation is that the statement is not substantially weakened nor in any sense does it deviate from the truth or from the original statement as written. I told Guthman I did not appreciate his "tactics," that we have had more trouble with him on this than with any public information director ever sitting in the Department. It is difficult to see just what Guthman and the Attorney General have in mind by objecting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That page two (in the attached 7-page statement) be approved so that we may give it to Vandenberg of UPI this afternoon.

OK.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-6-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK C. VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Jack Vandenberg states he would like to put out a national wire release for this coming weekend in connection with the Director's 40th Anniversary that would contain some of the Director's views on the more important issues facing the Bureau today. In this connection he has posed six questions for the Director's consideration and would like to use the responses in a question and answer type article. Accordingly, these questions with suggested answers have been prepared and are attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

Upon approval attached questions and answers be forwarded to Jack C. Vandenberg, UPI.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosure

JMM:eab
(8)

REC. 94-8-9-506

11 MAY 28 1964

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE

Question: Certain activities of the FBI have been questioned with respect to civil rights demonstrations where some individuals have been abused and FBI Agents have done nothing to stop it. Why do the Agents take no action in these cases?

Answer: FBI jurisdiction and authority are carefully defined and restricted by acts of Congress. We have no jurisdiction to police demonstrations or to provide protection for demonstrators. Protection of the lives and property of individuals is a matter for local authorities.

When FBI Agents are present at the scene of a civil disturbance, their primary responsibility is to collect evidence. It is not their duty to make a decision on the scene as to the possible violations of Civil Rights Statutes. This decision rightly falls on the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice which receives expeditiously the results of the investigations of our Agents on the scene of the disturbance.

Some feel we don't go far enough. They just don't understand our limited jurisdiction--limitations contained in Congressional enactments and instructions from the Department of Justice. In civil rights cases involving allegations of police brutality, an immediate, impartial and thorough investigation is instituted. We will continue to carry out our duties with apology to no one in this and all other fields, and our full resources will continue to be used in the preservation of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPT. JUSTICE

Question: You have been quoted as saying there are communists in the civil rights movement. Are these men in positions of leadership? How much influence do they have on the civil rights movement?

Answer: Let me first emphasize that I realize that the vast majority of Negroes have rejected and recognized communism for what it is. However, the infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population for many years has been one of the top goals of the Communist Party, USA. Communist interest is not based on such noble ideals as improving the status or condition of the Negro in this country. Its purpose, pure and simple, is the ultimate advancement of communist objectives of domination, control and conquest of all it touches.

The communists have always tried to make headway by playing on emotion, faith and injustice and it is inevitable that they have tried and will continue to try to exploit Negro militance for civil rights. Active members of the Communist Party and individuals who are under communist influence and control continually attempt to work their way into civil rights organizations. They have had some success, but many failures.

The existence and importance of the communist influence in the Negro movement should not be ignored or minimized, nor should it be exaggerated. The Communist Party will use its forces either in the open forum of public opinion or through its sympathizers who do not wear the badge of communism but who spout some of the same ideas carried in the Communist Party line. This is the influence which is capable of moving large masses of loyal and dedicated citizens toward communist objectives while being lured away from the true issues involved. It is up to the civil rights organizations themselves to recognize this and face up to it.

Question: President Johnson repeatedly has mentioned the protection given him by the FBI. Yet the job of protecting the President traditionally has been assigned to the Secret Service. Has the FBI taken on any new responsibilities in this regard? What are the FBI responsibilities in protecting the President?

Answer: The protection of the President is the function and responsibility of the Secret Service. As a matter of long-standing policy during my administration of the FBI, we have been disseminating to the Secret Service data received by the FBI regarding threats to the safety of the President. And this relaying of information takes place immediately both at the field and headquarters level. Also included in this daily liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service is information bearing on the President's travel itinerary, his residence, the White House, which is a frequent target for group picketing, and the activities of certain groups the members of which have either discussed or revealed a possibility of physical action against Government authority. This is within the same spirit of cooperation that characterizes our relationship with all agencies of the Government. It is not new, and it is the only way we can carry out the heavy burden of trust placed in us.

Necessarily, great precautions must be taken to insure the absolute safety of the President. At the request of the Secret Service,

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the FBI has been supplying additional manpower to that Agency since the assassination to assist it in protecting the President. However, these men are under the control of the Secret Service during the period of assignment and receive their instructions from the Secret Service as the responsibility for protection of the President remains with that Agency. This cooperation will continue with the Secret Service until it acquires additional manpower.

Between the FBI and the Secret Service there exists a close spirit of friendship and cooperation. This comes from our working together for many years in all matters of mutual interest. James J. Rowley, Chief of the Secret Service, is a former FBI Agent. He is a regular lecturer at the FBI National Academy and has cooperated with us in this regard for a number of years. Accusations and speculation about the lack of cooperation between the FBI and Secret Service are totally without foundation.

Question: In your appropriations testimony in January this year, Mr. Hoover, you said the FBI is bigger than it should be. In what way is the FBI too big? And how has the FBI grown since 1924 as compared to 1964?

Answer: For many years I have been against the growth of the FBI. It has been my contention over the years that the FBI should remain small and should never be allowed to acquire the stature of a national police force. This would be against the underlying principles of our Republic. It has not been possible to keep the FBI as small as I would like to see it because Congress has yearly enacted legislation expanding the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

I have seen the FBI grow from a total force of 657 in 1924 to over 14,000 in 1964. From a handful of matters within our jurisdiction forty years ago, the FBI's duties now comprise some 170 investigative matters.

The FBI will never shirk its responsibilities and we will endeavor to carry out these new duties with the same dispatch that has characterized our efforts in the past. While I know that the new duties given to the FBI are an expression of Congress's trust and confidence in this Bureau, I hope that the FBI will never be of such size that it will become unwieldly and unmindful of its true role in a free society.

Question: There have been critical works written recently about the FBI. This has alarmed some of us and I wonder if you would care to comment about this attempt to discredit the activities of the FBI.

Answer: We realize that unfavorable remarks will be directed at the FBI from time to time. However, we judge the source from which they come. Frankly, I would be alarmed if some sources discontinued their regular diatribe at us--I would be concerned that we were not carrying out our duties to the fullest.

The fact that we do enjoy the confidence and respect of the vast number of Americans is indeed a tribute to the devotion and dedication of the fine men and women of the FBI that I have been privileged to be associated with for the past forty years.

Question: The number of special agents has not increased in recent years but more responsibilities have been given the FBI during this period. How is this additional work handled?

Answer: It has been a long-standing policy of the FBI to keep requests for personnel on a realistic level with a staff that is compact, efficient and capable of discharging its duties. Through proper management, administration, economy and increased efficiency of our investigative operations we hope to handle our growing work commitments with our personnel presently authorized.

Because of the nature of our investigative assignments and the fast-breaking aspects of certain cases such as bank robberies and kidnaping, overtime services are required by our investigative personnel. During the fiscal year 1963 our investigative staff performed an average of 1 hour and 14 minutes a day overtime in excess of the 1 hour and 12 minutes per day for which fringe benefits were paid.

The total overtime period performed was equal to the service of 1,526 special agents on a full-year basis. If we had to hire the 1,526 agents, the estimated cost would have been $17,293,428. Under the fringe benefit regulations, however, the overtime was compensated only to the extent of $5,830,630, or a saving to the taxpayer of $11,462,798 when compared with the value of the total overtime performed.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK C. VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO
DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER OF THE FBI
MAY 8, 1964

My memorandum to you, same caption, dated 5-8-64 reflected a disagreement which Inspector Wick and I had with Ed Guthman concerning questions and answers to be submitted to the captioned individual commemorating the Director's 40th Anniversary. Referenced memorandum clearly set forth the arguments we presented to Guthman so that this material could eventually be cleared and given to Vandenberg of UPI.

Guthman called me 5-12-64 in a very friendly and cordial tone of voice and stated he wanted me to know that he had prepared a brief memorandum for the file concerning our conversation of 5-8-64 in his office. He stated he would appreciate my taking a look at his memorandum and letting him know if there was any disagreement, misstatements or anything in the memorandum that was not correct. I told him I would do so.

Obviously, Guthman is skeptical of the solidity of his position and consequently desires to make himself look as good as possible on the record in defense of his position.

Guthman's so-called "brief" memorandum (4 pages) has been thoroughly analyzed by the Crime Records Division. It is our opinion that inasmuch as Guthman has gone on the record, also, due to the fact that he has, more or less, specifically requested us to notify him of any differences of opinion, that we also should go on the record in this matter. Consequently, there is attached a brief 2 1/2 page memorandum from me to Guthman which clearly sets forth Inspector Wick's and my understanding of the conversation which occurred in Guthman's Office as well as the differences noted in his referenced memorandum of 5-8-64.

Enclosure 1 xerox copy given to CPR 7/5/76 JTA/lmb

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans

REC- 17 94-8-95-507

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.

CDD:saj
(7)

MAY 28 1964

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Guthman believes the cause of his disagreement is the fact that Mr. Hoover's answer in connection with communist infiltration in the civil rights movement would seriously hurt pending civil rights legislation. We, of course, disagree with this opinion and adopt a much "larger" attitude in that we specifically stated in Guthman's Office, and now on the record, that Mr. Hoover believes there is a great need to inform the public generally and particularly those dedicated individuals who are actively engaged in the civil rights movement concerning the dangers of communist attempts to use them. We further told Guthman that there is a clear and irrefutable fact concerning communist efforts to capitalize upon racial demonstrations, and disturbances are of such intense importance because they constitute not only a serious and potentially growing problem to law enforcement agencies but also a threat to the lives and safety of all citizens, particularly those men active in the civil rights movement itself. Guthman, of course, has been aware all along that this is our position, however, now we are putting it on the record.

While I do not believe we will win any popularity contest in firmly meeting this issue, at the same time I do believe that Guthman's memorandum must be answered as factually as possible so that the record will stand for the future.

ACTION:

That I personally deliver to Guthman the attached memorandum.

Mr. Edwin O. Guthman
Special Assistant for Public Information

May 14, 1964

C. D. DeLoach
Assistant Director

REC-138 94-8-25-508

JACK C. VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO
DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER OF THE FBI
MAY 8, 1964

On May 12th I received the memorandum dated May 8, 1964, containing your interpretation of our conversation relative to the above matter. Your memorandum of May 8th contains a number of statements which lead me to conclude now, as I did at the time of our conversation that day, that you have unfortunately misunderstood the purpose of Mr. Hoover's reply to Mr. Jack C. Vandenberg's questions.

To put the matter in proper perspective, let me again state that Mr. Hoover believes there is a great need to inform the public generally, and particularly those dedicated individuals who are actively engaged in the civil rights movement, concerning the dangers of communist attempts to use them. Demonstrations in support of equal rights for all citizens are under way in many cities, both North and South, and we have been informed by spokesmen of some of the leading civil rights organizations that these will increase in frequency in the months ahead. You are aware that many of these demonstrations have resulted in considerable violence.

Coupled with this is the history of communist tactics which include the use of violence in public demonstrations. That is why the clear and irrefutable fact of communist efforts to capitalize upon racial demonstrations and disturbances is of such intense importance at this time--for it constitutes not only a serious and potentially growing problem to law enforcement agencies, who must preserve law and order, but also a threat to the lives and safety of all citizens, particularly those most active in the civil rights movement itself. This is what Mr. Hoover had in mind when he prepared his answers to Mr. Vandenberg's questions, and this is why neither Inspector Wick nor I could agree with your conclusion that Mr. Hoover's "whole statement presents a distorted viewpoint."

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ENCLOSURE

NOTE: See DeLoach to Mohr memo dated 5-13-64 captioned as above, CDD:saj.

REW:GWG:HHA:JJ amr
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Mr. Edwin O. Guthman

I note that this theme still predominates in your memorandum, particularly in the six numbered points on Pages 1 and 2. With respect to these six points, let me reiterate what I told you last Friday:

(1.) Regarding items 1 and 2 concerning the extent of communist infiltration in the civil rights movement, you indicate that Mr. Hoover's answer "blanketed all Negroes." As I repeatedly pointed out to you, Mr. Hoover's opening sentence is, "Let me first emphasize that I realize that the vast majority of Negroes have rejected and recognized communism for what it is." I further emphasized that, in addition to Stanley Levison and Hunter O'Dell, there are a number of Negro and white communists and persons under communist influence taking an active part in the civil rights movement. Not only did I name several of these persons to you, but I also advised you that this information about them had been furnished to the Department of Justice and was readily available to you. You will recall admitting that you were not conversant with this material.

(2.) Regarding item 3, I feel that you still miss the point, since the very militancy of the groups active in this movement is the ingredient which communists and others advocating violence seek to exploit.

(3.) Regarding item 4, these additional words were incorporated in the final statement by Mr. Hoover, which you approved and which was given to Mr. Vandenberg.

(4.) Regarding items 5 and 6, your misunderstanding of the purpose and objective of Mr. Hoover's reply clearly manifests itself in these two points. Item 6 suggests that your sole consideration in reviewing Mr. Hoover's statement was the impact it possibly might have on the pending civil rights legislation.

As Inspector Wick and I told you, Mr. Hoover's short factual answers to these questions were intended to bring specific facts before the public. His views concerning the need to protect and enhance the rights of all citizens have been reiterated time and again over the years and, in fact, have been clearly expressed in major speeches by Mr. Hoover which you personally have read and approved. Your memorandum makes it clear to me that your entire

objection to Mr. Hoover's answers to Mr. Vandenberg's questions was that publication might be detrimental to the civil rights cause. Actually, the greater danger lies in a failure to recognize and challenge the communists and other spokesmen for violence who attempt to capitalize on the militancy of the sincere advocates of equal rights.

I am enclosing a copy of (1) the original answer as prepared by Mr. Hoover and (2) the revised version which was approved by you. Certainly, the fact that our discussion resulted in agreement is evidence that no "stand fast" policy or "adamancy" existed.

At the bottom of Page 3 and the top of Page 4 of your May 8th memorandum you appear to be somewhat confused because, as you will recall, you were the one who suggested that the matter could be taken up with the White House. It was agreed that we should first attempt to work out a solution ourselves, which we did.

Enclosures (2)

ITEM 1

Question: You have been quoted as saying there are communists in the civil rights movement. Are these men in positions of leadership? How much influence do they have on the civil rights movement?

Answer: Let me first emphasize that I realize that the vast majority of Negroes have rejected and recognized communism for what it is. However, the infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population for many years has been one of the top goals of the Communist Party, USA. Communist interest is not based on such noble ideals as improving the status or condition of the Negro in this country. Its purpose, pure and simple, is the ultimate advancement of communist objectives of domination, control and conquest of all it touches.

A special target of the Communist Party among the Negroes is the exploitation of the militant forces of the Negro civil rights movement. This exploitation is carried out through active members of the Communist Party and individuals who are under communist influence and control.

The existence and importance of the communist influence in the Negro movement cannot be ignored or minimized. The Communist Party will use its forces either in the open forum of public opinion or thro ugh its sympathizers who do not wear the badge of communism but who spout some of the same ideas carried in the Communist Party line. This is the influence which is capable of moving large masses of loyal and dedicated citizens toward communist objectives while being lured away from the true issues involved.

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JUN 1964

94-8-95-508

Question: You have been quoted as saying there are communists in the civil rights movement. Are these men in positions of leadership? How much influence do they have on the civil rights movement?

Answer: Let me first emphasize that I realize that the vast majority of Negroes have rejected and recognized communism for what it is. However, the infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population for many years has been one of the top goals of the Communist Party, USA. Communist interest is not based on such noble ideals as improving the status or condition of the Negro in this country. Its purpose, pure and simple, is the ultimate advancement of communist objectives of domination, control and conquest of all it touches.

The communists have always tried to make headway by playing on emotion, faith and injustice and it is inevitable that they have tried and will continue to try to exploit Negro militance for civil rights. Active members of the Communist Party and individuals who are under communist influence and control continually attempt to work their way into civil rights organizations. They have had some success, but many failures.

The existence and importance of the communist influence in the Negro movement should not be ignored or minimized, nor should it be exaggerated. The Communist Party will use its forces either in the open forum of public opinion or through its sympathizers who do not wear the badge of communism but who spout some of the same ideas carried in the Communist Party line. This is the influence which is capable of moving large masses of loyal and dedicated citizens toward communist objectives while being lured away from the true issues involved. It is up to the civil rights organizations themselves to recognize this and face up to it.

THANK YOU SENATOR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Cartha D. DeLoach, Assistant Director, FBI DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : Edwin Guthman, Special Assistant for Public Information

SUBJECT: United Press International

Attached is a memorandum of our conversation on May 8. Please feel free to make any corrections, suggestions or additions, particularly if you feel your views are not fully represented.

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5 JUN 8 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

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NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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_____ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : The File

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : Edwin Guthman, Special Assistant for Public Information

SUBJECT:

Late yesterday afternoon, Bob Wick of the FBI brought over for clearance answers to two sets of questions submitted to Mr. Hoover by the Associated Press and United Press International.

I made several suggestions and raised a serious question about Mr. Hoover's answer to the UPI question: "You have been quoted as saying there are communists in the civil rights movement. Are these men in positions of leadership? How much influence do they have on the civil rights movement?"

I based my objection on the total impact of Mr. Hoover's answer which, in my opinion, put communist influence in the civil rights movement out of perspective. I made the following points in talking with Bob Wick:

1. The answers blanketed all Negroes without making the point that most of the communists in the Negro movement are white. I said the only important white communist that I knew was Stanley Levinson who advises Martin Luther King, and that almost all the others are on the fringes of the Negro organization.

2. Negro communists in the civil rights movement did not hold positions of leadership. I said I know only of O'Dell and that he appeared to have been moved out.

3. Negroes are so militant over the denial of their rights that communist influence is not needed to foment the demonstrations--they are occurring out of Negro resentment and not because of communist infiltration.

4. I referred to the line in Mr. Hoover's answer which said "the existence and importance of the communist influence in the Negro movement cannot be ignored or minimized"; and suggested that the phrase "also should not be exaggerated" should be added.

5. The answer as a whole was totally negative and I contended that if a statement like that were made, it was also necessary to point out that the way to

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stop the communists from gaining strength in the civil rights movement is to make progress toward eliminating discrimination.

6. I felt strongly that Mr. Hoover's answer would have a very adverse effect on the civil rights bill.

Wick strongly supported Mr. Hoover's statement and after discussing the matter briefly, I said that I could not clear this statement because of the adverse effect it would have on the civil rights bill. I said unless it were changed, it should go to the White House for clearance. Wick left the office about 7:00 p.m.

This forenoon, Deke DeLoach and Bob Wick returned with the statement and DeLoach informed me that Mr. Hoover was standing fast; that he felt the statement was accurate and the truth; and that it should be published.

I repeated my position.

DeLoach read the first paragraph of the statement and asked me if there was anything in there that was not true. I said there wasn't. He read the second paragraph which said that the Negroes are a prime communist target and that active members of the Communist Party and individuals who are under communist influence are influencing the civil rights movement.

Martin Luther King's association with Levinson and other incidents of communist penetration were discussed. DeLoach said that the communists, through Martin Luther King, had a strong voice in the civil rights movement and that because King occupied a position of top leadership, the paragraph was correct.

I said that standing alone this paragraph ascribed too much power and influence to the communists; that some qualification was needed indicating that while the communists had made some penetration, they had also had many failures and that the communists always tried to capitalize on social turmoil.

We discussed this and talked about possible changes. We could not come to an agreement and passed on to the third paragraph.

I suggested that the phrase "nor should it be exaggerated" be added to the first sentence. DeLoach agreed. He read the rest of the paragraph and we discussed it. He said it was accurate as it stood and was an important part of the answer. I felt it did not tell

the whole story and that some language was needed to indicate that: (1) it was up to civil rights organizations to recognize the communist problem and face up to it; and (2) that communist efforts to infiltrate the civil rights movement should not distract us from the fact that discrimination exists, and that particularly the white majority must take action to end discrimination.

DeLoach was agreeable to point one but not to point two, and we discussed that for a considerable period of time. DeLoach said that Mr. Hoover could not "philosophize"; that he was the head of an investigative agency and could only tell what the investigations would show. I said that Mr. Hoover's position was such in the country that he was not just an ordinary Bureau head; that his word on this subject was gospel with millions of Americans.

I said that the civil rights problem was a different problem than had ever faced this country before and that it was extremely important that men in Mr. Hoover's position give leadership. I also said that any statement which would adversely affect President Johnson's position on the civil rights bill would be a disservice to the President and to the country.

DeLoach disagreed that the statement would adversely affect the bill. During the long discussion over this point, DeLoach said that perhaps the best thing to do was simply to withdraw the statement if we wanted to "suppress" it. I said that he knew I was not trying to suppress anything; that what I was trying to do was to get a statement on communist infiltration in the civil rights movement that was exactly in perspective.

DeLoach repeatedly reminded me that Mr. Hoover's statement was the truth and that Mr. Hoover's position was highly respected in the United States because he always told the truth.

I said at least once that I felt Mr. Hoover's answer as submitted to me distorted the extent of communist influence in the civil rights movement--a statement which DeLoach took issue with strongly.

We went back to the second paragraph and after further discussion, I typed out the language as it now appears, and DeLoach accepted it. He said he felt that my changes had watered down the statement because it was talking about the future and the past, and not about the present.

I didn't quite understand this point but said if he was not satisfied with it this way, that I would be glad to see that the original statement was sent to the White House, and if President Johnson wished to clear it, I would accept that decision.

DeLoach asked me if I would take it to Walter Jenkins. I said that I would not; that my dealings in the White House were with George

Reedy and Bill Moyers. He said that he could take the statement over to Walter Jenkins, but that he thought the thing for us to do was to sit down and resolve our differences which we had done to a large extent.

I made one more appeal for one line at the end which would say something to the effect that we should not let the communist threat divert us from the fact that discrimination exists and must be eliminated. But DeLoach was adamant that Mr. Hoover would never say that because it would be "sermonizing" and "philosophizing."

DeLoach said that the statement as it was finally drafted was weaker than Mr. Hoover's statement before the House Appropriations Subcommittee. He also said that Mr. Hoover was the only person who was alerting the country to the communist danger in the civil rights movement.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK C. VANDENBERG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO
DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER OF THE FBI
MAY 8, 1964

Ed Guthman called me at 6:15, 5/18/64, and stated he had received my memorandum in captioned matter which served as a rebuttal to his memorandum dated 5/8/64. Guthman stated he was calling to tell me that he had no intentions of continuing the argument inasmuch as he had presented his side of the picture and I had now presented mine.

Guthman continued that there was certainly no need for any personal falling out in connection with this matter and, as far as he was concerned, it was a dead issue. I told him that his "memorandum for the file" did not present an accurate picture of our conversation on 5/8/64; consequently, I felt it necessary to reply to his memorandum so that the record would be clear. Guthman repeated that he didn't want to carry on the argument any longer and that the matter should be dropped. I told him this was satisfactory with me, particularly inasmuch as both of our memoranda had now been made for the record. I told Guthman that arguments were healthy as long as they were kept on an even keel. He replied that we had had many arguments in his three and one-half years in the Department; however, that all had been resolved satisfactorily and, as far as he was concerned, this one was forgotten. I told Guthman that my memorandum clearly defined what I believed to be the factual basis of our conversation and if he wanted to let the matter drop it was all right with me. I added that he should realize, however, that any time he sends over to me a one-sided version of a conversation that I definitely would reply. I told Guthman that in doing this the FBI had no ulterior motives and that neither did we have any idea of playing politics in the future. I also told him that the way his memorandum of 5/8/64 was worded, it certainly gave an indication that he was attempting to establish a defense for himself for the future. Guthman laughed and stated that he probably wouldn't be around much longer.

ACTION:

1 xerox copy given to CPR 5/5/76. JTA/lmb

For record purposes.

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June 26, 1964

Mr. N. John Garcia
United Press International
Charlotte Bureau
1201 Liberty Life Building
Charlotte, North Carolina

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FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Garcia:

I received your letter of June 22nd regarding the transfer of Mr. Joseph L. Kissiah and it was indeed thoughtful of you to furnish me your observations and comments. I am glad to learn that he has impressed you so favorably and this Bureau is looking forward to continuing the splendid relationship which has existed between you and the FBI. You may be assured Mr. Kissiah appreciates, as I do, your very generous remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Charlotte - Enclosure
1 - Norfolk - Enclosure

NOTE: No derogatory information appears in Bufiles concerning Mr. Garcia. Only outgoing 1-6-64. We have had cordial relations with the United Press International. Mr. Joseph L. Kissiah has been ordered to Norfolk as SAC while SAC Robert M. Murphy is replacing him in Charlotte. Mr. Kissiah is to depart Charlotte and arrive in Norfolk on July 6, 1964.

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United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Written from
CHARLOTTE BUREAU
1201 LIBERTY LIFE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 22, 1964

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I deeply regretted receiving the news of the necessary transfer of Joseph Kissiah, special agent in charge of the Charlotte office, FBI. Mr. Kissiah, in the 16 months we have worked together, has won my admiration and respect.

I have worked for UPI for five years and have had occasion to deal with three other FBI offices in the South, the names of which are unimportant. I can safely say that the Charlotte office was and is the most enjoyable and most cooperative office of them all to work with.

Mr. Kissiah has obviously worked hard in establishing as healthy a relationship between an office of the FBI and the public as I have ever seen. He is to be comended.

He also has masterfully dealt with the news media, making friends at every turn. He has been cooperative, always cordial and a friend to every newsman. I cannot emphasize enough what a pleasure he has been to work with and how much he will be missed in the Queen city.

I can only hope that his successor will be half as good.

5/10

JUN 29 1964

Very Truly Yours,

N. John Garcia

cc: JK CT files

JUN 24 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Merriman Smith

5323 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20015

7/13/64

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you BELATEDLY for your very kind letter on my having received the Pulitzer Prize. You are most kind to have taken the time from your busy schedule and I do appreciate the thought.

Sincerely,

Merriman Smith

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25 JUL 16 1964

EXP. PROC.

JUL 23 1964

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

file

July 1, 1964

The Honorable
J. Lee Rankin
Counsel to the Presidential Commission
VFW Building
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

As you know, United Press International was happy to assist the Commission by providing it with copies of newsfilm taken in Dallas. The film was obtained from us by the FBI at the Commission's request and turned over to the Commission.

Some of this film, showing the actual assassination, has never been used so far because its use to date has not seemed appropriate.

However, we regard the film as an extremely valuable piece of property for the future. We believe there are only two pieces of film in existence showing the actual assassination, and this is one of them.

I do not presume that the Commission intends to make any use of the film in connection with its forthcoming report. But just in case -- this letter is to record UPI's position that the Commission should not release any part of the film, either as movie or television film, or any frames from it in the form of still pictures.

And of course we will appreciate return of the film to us when the Commission has completed its work.

Sincerely,

Julius Frandsen

CC: Robert Wick/FBI

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64 JUL 9 1964

August 31, 1964

PERSONAL

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RECD-READING ROOM
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Mr. Grant Dillman
Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Dillman:

It is a pleasure to extend congratulations on your recent appointment as assistant to Mr. Julius Frandsen in the Washington Bureau of United Press International.

Your selection to serve in this capacity is indeed a tribute to your excellent journalistic ability. You can certainly take pride in this recognition, and you may be sure of the very best wishes of all of us in the FBI for every success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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SEP 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory concerning Dillman, and he has been very cooperative with this Bureau. He is not being addressed by title inasmuch as it is not clear in the newspaper article what his exact capacity is. Our only outgoing to him was dated 9-18-61, congratulating him on his promotion to News Editor.

REC-[illegible] 94-8-95-572

DFC:ems
(3)

19 SEP 1 1964

EX-114

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

F34

66 SEP 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 17, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
WARREN COMMISSION
FILM

Reference is made to my memorandum of August 11, 1964, dealing with visit to Bureau by John F. Novatney, Jr., law firm of Baker, Hostetler and Patterson, and Burt Reinhardt of New York, who is head of UPI pictures, and their desire that there be attached to copies of film, which we have in our possession of the assassination, copyright material so that UPI will be protected.

Attached is a letter dated August 12, 1964, regarding this matter.

When the film bearing the copyright is received, it will be attached to the copies which we have in our possession. There is no need to acknowledge this letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enc. 1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Rosen, Attention: Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad, Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Jones

ECH:amr
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 21 1964

6 AUG 21 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

68 AUG 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

BAKER, HOSTETLER & PATTERSON

UNION COMMERCE BUILDING

CLEVELAND

44114

NEWTON D. BAKER 1871-1937
JOSEPH C. HOSTETLER 1895-1958
PAUL PATTERSON 1900-1954
BENJ. F. FIERY
HOWARD F. BURNS
RAYMOND T. JACKSON
WILLIAM R. DIMIG
CLAYTON A. QUINTRELL
JOSEPH R. TAWELL
SIDNEY D. LOCKWOOD, JR.
DWIGHT B. BOSS
RICHARD P. STEVENS
EZRA K. BRYAN
WARREN DAANE
GLENN E. OFFENBACHER
WILLIAM H. FLEMING
SHERMAN DYE
NORMAN A. SUGARMAN
ALBERT J. WILLIAMS
JOHN R. BASKIN
JOHN D. DRINKO
RUSSELL E. LEASURE
WILLIAM L. CALFEE
ALAN G. RORICK
GEORGE L. FORD
JAMES P. GARNER
HERBERT A. SPRING, JR.

ALEXANDER H. HADDEN
H. STEPHEN MADSEN
HARLAN POMEROY
JAMES E. CHAPMAN

JAMES A. SCOTT
DONALD A. GRUETTNER
ROBERT G. STINCHCOMB
J. RICHARD HAMILTON
DAVID R. FULLMER
CHARLES H. CLEMINSHAW
ROSS A. KIPKA
PARKER M. ORR
BOURNE P. DEMPSEY
RICHARD R. TURNEY
NORMAN S. JEAVONS
JOHN F. NOVATNEY, JR.
ROBERT M. BRUCKEN
VICTOR STRIMBU, JR.
JOHN C. LITTLE
CHARLES KLAUS
SARGENT KARCH
GEORGE DOWNING
ALBERT J. KNOPP
LAWRENCE D. GILL
JOSEPH T. GORMAN
DAVID M. SCHNEIDER
ARTHUR V. N. BROOKS
JOHN R. FERGUSON

August 12, 1964

Mr. Edward C. Kemper, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

Please accept my appreciation for the time and courteous attention and help you gave Burt Reinhardt and me yesterday with respect to our inquiries regarding the two United Press International motion picture films covering the assassination of President Kennedy.

It is especially reassuring to know that the FBI has not given and has no intention of giving these films or any stills therefrom (or even permitting access thereto) to anyone other than the Warren Commission for use in conjunction with its forthcoming report. I understand that Mr. Nix was recently given a single print of the so-called "Nix" film, which Mr. Nix sold to UPI and is now owned by and copyrighted by UPI, but I further understand that the FBI has no intention of giving Mr. Nix any further prints.

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

As we discussed, Burt Reinhardt will have delivered to you shortly the copyright notices to be attached to all of the so-called "Nix" film prints now in the possession or control of the FBI or Warren Commission. A check of my notes of our meeting shows that at least six such "Nix" film prints are involved, including the "Nix" film print given to the FBI by UPI. However, if any other "Nix" film prints are discovered by the FBI to be in existence or made by the FBI for any reason in the future, please notify Reinhardt so that the proper copyright notice can be attached to them also. I appreciate your offer to see to it that these copyright notices are spliced to all such "Nix" film prints, and to confirm this to Reinhardt.

Thanks again for your consideration and cooperation. It was indeed a pleasure to meet you and I look forward to saying "hello" in the near future, possibly when I take that tour of the Bureau which I have promised myself.

AUG 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1390

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

John F. Novatney, Jr.

JFN:jw

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 11, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
WARREN COMMISSION
FILM

On 8/11/64, Mr. John F. Novatney, Jr., law firm of Baker, Hostetler and Patterson, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, and Mr. Burt Reinhardt, Managing Editor, United Press International (UPI), Newsfilm, 448 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York, called at my office and talked to Kemper.

Mr. Novatney stated that his firm represents UPI and they had been referred to Inspector Malley of the FBI by the Warren Commission in connection with certain films which were owned by UPI. He stated that they desired to put on all copies of these films a film strip which would show that UPI had the copyright to these films. He also wanted the FBI's assurance that we would not distribute them to anyone outside of the FBI.

These two pieces of film are of the assassination and are known as the Muchmore film and the Nix film. (It will be recalled that UPI was extremely cooperative right after the assassination in making copies available to us.)

Kemper said that we would be only too glad to put the copyright films on the copies in our possession and Mr. Reinhardt is going to send them down to us so that this will be done.

Kemper assured Messrs. Novatney and Reinhardt that the Bureau would never give the film out to anyone, even in the Federal Government.

Mr. Novatney said he understood that U. S. Information Service is making a film on the assassination and they are going to contact them to be sure they don't have any of the film. He is also going to contact the Secret Service in order to make a similar request of them.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen, Attention: Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad, Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Jones

4 AUG 14 1964

ECK:amr

CRIME RESEARCH

68 AUG 20 1964

62-109060-226

FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

930987

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 10, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-439769-1549

Captioned matter involves the FBI investigation of the illegal travel to and from Cuba by students from the United States in 1963 and also 1964. Among the witnesses interviewed by the FBI are at least three United Press International (UPI) newspaper people. One of them [redacted] For nearly two years [redacted] has repeatedly assured us during interview he would be willing to testify in the trial of the students and we in turn so advised the Internal Security Division of the Department.

b6
b7C

[redacted] now is considered as an essential witness by the Department in the trial of those students who participated in the 1963 trip to Cuba. This case will come to trial early in October, 1964 (next month). No less than three weeks ago FBI men contacted [redacted] and asked if he would be available as a witness and could consider himself available during the period from September 15th through October 15, 1964. He stated he would, of course, testify.

Two other New York staff men of UPI are [redacted] and [redacted] These men have been contacted by the FBI and interviewed regarding interview they conducted of students who participated in the 1964 trip to Cuba. These men may be considered as witnesses later in the event of prosecutive action.

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DEVELOPMENT:

Letter to AAG Yeagley 9-15-64 RUC:nbm

AC 16 SEP 16 1964

Lyle Wilson, who is now in semi-retirement and was formerly Vice President and General Washington Manager of UPI, has been in touch with me concerning this matter. Mr. Wilson says that while there has been no reluctance to give the FBI Agents all information his reporters had concerning their knowledge of interviews with the students, there is reluctance on the part of UPI Management to permit the men to testify. Mr. Wilson said he hoped the men were not formally summoned as witnesses because UPI men often talked to controversial people and "We don't want the idea to get around that anyone who talks to a UPI reporter is running the risk of having created a witness against himself at some future date." I assured Wilson and Frandsen that we would protect their interests as much as possible but that here is a situation where in the interest of justice it would seem the men should testify if after two years the reporter personally has stated he would do so.

SEP 23 1964

EX-101

94-8-95-513

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 16 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
REW:dgs (5)

CONTINUED-OVER

DeLoach to Mohr Memo, 9/10/64
RE: Student Committee For Travel to Cuba
Internal Security - C

Julius Frandsen who is now head of the Washington office and General Washington Manager of UPI succeeding Wilson, advised that his New York UPI bosses believe that [redacted] should not testify. It was explained to Frandsen that [redacted] had personally assured us he would be willing and now at the last minute all we can do is advise the Department of the UPI decision. Mr. Frandsen was told that we certainly wanted to do everything possible to protect UPI people and appreciated the cooperation they had given us. Wick told Frandsen we would be back in touch with them.

b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a matter in which the FBI should not become embroiled. The possibility exists that the Department will subpoena the necessary witnesses. We should not be a party to that. It is believed the best interests of the Bureau will be served by advising Frandsen that the matter is fully in the hands of the Department and that the Department will undoubtedly be in touch with UPI officials in New York concerning the availability of their employees as witnesses. We in turn can tell the Department of the UPI reluctance.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division so that consideration may be given to advising the Internal Security Division of the Department of the UPI Management reluctance in having their men testify. It can be suggested that a Department representative may wish to contact UPI Executives in New York relative to [redacted] testifying in the trial next month.

9-10-64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

830 PM URGENT 9-9-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 7 44-24016

FROM NEW YORK 44-974~~63XXXX~~ 2 3P

JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE BUREAU SEPTEMBER
~~REDU~~ AIRTEL TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK ~~NINE~~ FOUR LAST ENCLOSING LETTER OF
SEPTEMBER TELETYPE
PRESIDENTS COMMISSION DATED ~~NINE~~ THREE LAST., AND DALLAS ~~TEL~~ TO THE
SEPTEMBER
BUREAU AND NEW YORK ~~NINE~~ EIGHT LAST.

UNITED PRESS NEW YORK CITY
AT ~~UP~~ INTERNATIONAL, ~~NYC,~~ AGENT WAS REFERRED TO FRANK TREMAINE,
VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS, UPI, WHO WAS REQUESTED TO
FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PUBLISHED IN THE DALLAS TIMES
NOVEMBER 25, 1963
HERALD ~~ELEVEN TWENTYFIVE SIXTYTHREE.~~ TREMAINE ASKED IF THE PHOTOGRAPH
WOULD BE PUBLISHED AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT IT WOULD BE PUBLISHED AS
A PART OF THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REPORT.

TREMAINE SAID THAT UPI HAD HAD SOME DIFFICULTY WITH
PHOTGRAPHS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION WHICH WERE
SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION TO OUTSIDE MEDIA AND UPI HAD
TO CONTACT ALL THESE MEDIA TO INSURE THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS WOULD NOT BE
USED WITHOUT PERMISSION AND PROPER CREDIT TO UPI.

END PAGE ONE

6 SEP 15 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

79 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-2013

TREMAINE SUGGESTED THAT J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSION MIGHT DESIRE TO CONTACT ATTORNEY JOHN NOVATNEY OF THE LAW FIRM OF BAKER, HOSTETLER AND PATTERSON, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHICH FIRM REPRESENTS UPI. HE SAID THAT RANKIN AND NOTATNEY HAD PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED THIS SAME PROBLEM.

TREMAINE THEN REQUESTED AGENT TO SIGN THE FOLLOWING STIPULATION BEFORE HE WOULD FURNISH THE PHOTOGRAPH "PURSUANT TO OUR CONVERSATION TODAY, THE ATTACHED UPI PICTURE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WALKING FROM THE DALLAS POLICE STATION MOMENTS BEFORE HE WAS SHOT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU FOR PUBLICATION IN THE WARREN COMMISSION-S REPORT WITH THE PROTECTIONS STIPULATED IN OUR CONVERSATION. THAT IS, NEITHER THE ~~PICTURE~~ PICTURE NOR ANY COPIES THEREOF ARE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY MEDIA FOR REPRODUCTION OR USE IN ANY WAY AND THE PICTURE WILL BE PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE WARREN COMMISSION-S REPORT WITH A CREDIT TO UPI AND THAT THIS AND ANY OTHER UPI PICTURES USED IN THE REPORT WILL BE PROTECTED AGAINST COPYING BY ANYONE FROM THE REPORT BY A PROPER NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT PRINTED IN THE REPORT.

SINCERELY,

FRANK TREMAINE"

THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS NOT FURNISHED BY TREMAINE SINCE AGENT DID NOT SIGN THE STIPULATION.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU CONTACT PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REGARDING THE DESIRES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ABOVE STIPULATION.

MAIL COPY BEING DESIGNATED TO DALLAS FOR INFO.

END

~~CHANGE NO OF PGS TO 2~~

EDXXX END ACK FOR 5-6-7 CC--MR. ROSEN

OMS FBI WASH DC

December 17, 1964

Mr. Sam Fogg
United Press International
National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Fogg:

Thank you for the excellent column, "Sultry Redhead Most Sought After Woman--by FBI Agents," which appeared in "The Paterson News" on December 11th. Your interesting account greatly aids the field of law enforcement by alerting readers to some of the lesser known facts of crime and you may be assured my associates join me in expressing appreciation for such splendid cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 18 1964
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

1 - Newark - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Fogg is very friendly with the Bureau and was written 10-2-62. Address per prior correspondence.

DTP:deh
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Conrad
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Paterson News

December 11, 1964

A clipping of an article that appeared in today's issue of The Paterson News is attached. Because of your interest in the subject you may wish to have the item called to your attention.

The Paterson News.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Sultry Redhead Most Sought After Woman—by FBI Agents

By SAM FOGG
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)— Diane Twitchell, a sultry redhead, is a much sought after woman, especially by the FBI.

The FBI has never compiled an official list of the 10 most wanted women criminals but if they did, Diane, a 56-year-old bad check artist, would rank pretty close to number one in the nation.

And if it wan't Diane, it would probably be Marian Ruth Gilbert, a pudgy 46-year-old bum check passer, or Jannie Washington Duncan, an escaped murderess from a Washington, D. C., mental institution.

An FBI spokesman concedes the three aren't the desperado type such as Ma Barker who held sway as a gang leader in the Dillinger days.

"That was a different era," he observed. "But in their way these are just as lawless and the sooner they're caught the better. Twitchell and Gilbert are costing American bankers and businessmen thousands of dollars a year. Jannie Duncan is downright dangerous."

The spokesman also points out that it isn't chivalry that has prevented the FBI from placing a woman on the list of 10 most wanted fugitives which in its history has consisted entirely of men.

Women Almost Listed

"We came close on several occasions to putting a woman on our list." he recalled. "The only thing that prevented it was that there was always a male criminal we felt was more dangerous to the public."

The FBI official also observed that several of the women sought on a national basis have been the doxies or travelling companions of men who have been listed. "We figure in those cases when we catch the men, we pick up the women at the same time," he explained.

Both Diane Twitchell and Marian Ruth Gilbert operate with considerable swank.

Diane, whos true name is Corine Fern Buckner, is a fast-moving con woman who generally poses as a physician, a nurse or a doctor's wife in victimizing banks.

She is described as smooth-talking, well dressed and she frequently sports a pedigree French poodle. In the past, she has worked as a dress designer.

Her method of operation is to open a checking account in a bank with a cash deposit, posing as a well-to-do woman. With her front established, she deposits phony checks usually totalling more than $5,000, makes a series of quick withdrawals and takes off.

The FBI cautions that she is believed to be a narcotics user and has been known to be armed in the past.

A native of Manistee County, Mich., she has auburn hair which may be dyed blonde or black, stands between 5'2" and 5'4", weighs about 125 pounds, has a fair complexion and blue-gray eyes.

Marian Ruth Gilbert specializes in fleecing fashionable stores. The FBI reports that she registers at a plush hotel, hires a chauffeur-driven Cadillac, then passes bad checks in a series of exclusive shops.

A native of Bridgeport, Conn., she is 5'4" tall, weighs between 148 and 158 pounds, has brown eyes and hair and frequently wears eye glasses.

Jannie Washington Duncan is a 44-year-old Negro who escaped from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in November, 1962, where she had been confined for the second degree murder of her husband.

The FBI reports that psychiatrists diagnosed her as a schizophrenic. Authorities warn she has a vicious temper and should be considered "extremely dangerous."

A native of Henrico County, Va., the woman fugitive stands 5'6" and weighs 150 pounds. She has a medium build, black hair and brown eyes. There are scars on her right eyebrow, under her left eye, on both shoulders, her left arm and the left side of her chest. She has worked in the past as a cook, hairdresser and tourist home operator.

The FBI notes that at the moment its list of outstanding women criminals is skimpy. But they particularly recall one of the more astonishing woman criminals they managed to catch up with in recent years.

Marie Catherine Fuller, a 63-year-old confidence artist, succeeded in persuading a Rock Island man that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had been secretly kidnaped.

Dec. 24, 1964

Mr. Robert Wick

Bob--Here are the questions I wish you would have submitted by telephone to Hoover. If possible, I'd like them for a Tuesday, Jan. 29, deadline in connection with an anniversary piece of some prestige and completness for the UPI wire. Please, I'd like the replies from the director himself for quotation. I still would prefer a personal interview, or telephone interview, but since this seems unlikely, as you explained, it would be appreciated if the story had some real news in it, not just a rehash of biographical material. In this connection, I'm anxious that you accent questions No. 5 and 6. Holiday cheers,

Hale Montgomery/UPI

1--There are reliable reports that you will mark you 70th birthday Jan. 1. Question: do you plan to have any friends in for a celebration?

2--There have been reports that LBJ is seeking a replacement for you. Questions: do you have any plans to retire? How long do you plan to remain as director? If you should leave, do you have a capable man in mind to recommend for the position?

3--Some Negro leaders have been critical of the FBI role in civil rights cases. Question: do you feel the FBI can provide protection for demonstrators, or those seeking to register to vote? Will you comment on the belief that the FBI can make arrests for violations of the 1964 civil rights act?

4--You have been called a conservative. Question: How do you classify yourself?

5--It strikes me you may have something up your sleeve in the way of fresh advances in investigatory techniques, or reforms in FBI work. Question: Do you have any plans for expanding the FBI, streamlining it, or bolstering its fact-gathering duties in the field or the home office?

6--Is there one event in your distinguished career which you recall with the greatest pride? Is there any goal you have in mind to top your career?

Thank you,

Hale Montgomery

Hale Montgomery

Mack: m.a. Jones to Dr. Rosen
12/28/64
DWB: lth

REC 20

94-8-95-515

6 JAN 5 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

62 JAN 7 1965

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-28-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HALE MONTGOMERY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
QUESTIONS FOR FEATURE ARTICLE
REGARDING THE DIRECTOR

Late on the afternoon of December 24, 1964, captioned individual sent to Inspector Wick of your office six questions which he would like the Director to answer so that he could use this material in connection with a feature article being prepared for use in conjunction with the Director's 70th birthday. Mr. Montgomery said that he would appreciate receiving the answers as soon as possible.

Enclosed on separate pages are the questions as submitted by Mr. Montgomery followed by a proposed answer.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed material be approved and expeditiously returned to your office for delivery to Mr. Montgomery.

Enclosure

Returned to Mr. Montgomery by Wick 12-29-64

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE
By Carmichael 12-29-64 HPL

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

DWB:blh
(7)

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL 12-28-64

REC 20 94-8-95-376

6 JAN 5 1965

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

OK. But D should be cleared with D Supt.

68 JAN 7 1965

1. There are reliable reports that you will mark your 70th birthday January 1. Question: Do you plan to have any friends in for a celebration?

I have no special plans for the day. Certainly I would expect some of my friends to call during the day. But unless something occurs requiring my attention, I plan to spend a quiet, normal day. Like millions of other Americans, I hope to watch some of the bowl games on television during the day. Naturally, I will be in touch with my office as I am every day during the year, and I will spend whatever time is necessary in handling official matters.

Approved for Release to ASSOCIATE
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE
By Rauenthal 12/29/64
HPL

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo dated 12-28-64, captioned "Hale Montgomery, United Press International, Questions for Feature Article Regarding the Director."

DWB:jol
(8)

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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

12-28-64

ENCLOSURE

62-95-516

2. There have been reports that LBJ is seeking a replacement for you. Question: Do you have any plans to retire? How long do you plan to remain as Director? If you should leave, do you have a capable man in mind to recommend for the position?

First of all, let me point out that the White House has emphatically denied the published report that the President is seeking a replacement for me.

As to your question, I have no plans to retire. Last May, the President exempted me from compulsory retirement for age for an indefinite period of time. My health is good, the President has expressed confidence in me, I enjoy my work and feel completely competent to carry out all the demands of my job--why should I think about retirement? I intend to continue to serve my country as Director of the FBI as long as my health and the confidence of the President and the American people permit.

When I do retire, I hope my successor will be selected from among the many excellent career FBI employees. Law enforcement is a profession, and the Nation's main law enforcement agency should be headed by a professional. Since I became Director of the FBI, all vacancies have been filled from the ranks. This is a workable and proven procedure which I would like to see continued.

3. Some Negro leaders have been critical of the FBI role in civil rights cases. Question: Do you feel the FBI can provide protection for demonstrators or those seeking to register to vote? Will you comment on the belief that the FBI can make arrests for violations of the 1964 Civil Rights Act?

The FBI has no authority to provide protection for individuals. The matter of our protecting civil rights workers is a great misconception. One of the major reasons for this misunderstanding is the fact that some so-called civil rights leaders have deliberately accused the FBI of not performing its duties in protecting civil rights demonstrators. They know we do not have the authority to do so, but they continue to demand such action and attack us when we do not accede to these demands.

The belief that FBI Agents can make arrests for violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is another horrendous misconception which has built up, partly through deliberate distortion or lies. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 contains no criminal provisions. If the law does not specify a crime, there can be no criminal violation and no arrest. The law provides for civil action against certain individuals or establishments for discriminating against anyone because of race, color, religion or national origin. If a court order forbidding such discrimination results from the civil action, a person violating this order may be subject to arrest for contempt of court.

The FBI cannot and will not exceed its authority in the civil rights field or any other field. We perform our duties according to the law and instructions from the Department of Justice. We can do no more or no less.

4. You have been called a conservative. Question: How do you classify yourself?

I have been called both conservative and liberal, depending on who is doing the calling. This conflict of the views of others tends to classify me as a moderate.

Perhaps this is an accurate classification, for I certainly am conservative on some issues and liberal on others.

But each of these terms--conservative, liberal, moderate--is generally associated with a person's political views. For this reason, I rather doubt that any of them can accurately portray me. I do not consider matters from a political viewpoint for I serve no political faction.

Objectivity is my hallmark. It is a quality which I insist on in all the activities of the FBI. We deal in facts, not opinions or personal feelings. In this regard, I might best be classed as an objectivist, for I endeavor to look at all issues with an open mind and let the facts lead where they may.

5. It strikes me you may have something up your sleeve in the way of fresh advances in investigatory techniques, or reforms in FBI work. Question: Do you have any plans for expanding the FBI, streamlining it, or bolstering its fact-gathering duties in the field or the home office?

I do not have anything up my sleeve as you say nor does the FBI have any magic formula for attaining success in its endeavors. But the FBI does have a definite program to insure that it does not lag or grow stagnant. Each of the approximately 15,000 employees of the FBI plays an important role in this program. Each is charged with being constantly alert to any means of improving the operations of the agency. Suggestions are actively solicited from all employees. More than 1,160 suggestions have been submitted by FBI employees this year with 320 being adopted either in whole or in part. These affect all phases of our work and help insure peak efficiency.

Research, of course, is a very important phase of FBI work. In our Laboratory we are constantly experimenting with new scientific discoveries to see if there is any practical application to crime detection. We also conduct extensive original research in various scientific fields in an effort to develop new methods, tests and techniques which will reveal more from the evidence we have to examine. Constant liaison with private industry also is maintained for any ideas or new equipment which may be of any use to us.

Professional and contemporary training is one of the most important basic elements in successful law enforcement work. To fill this need, both for our own personnel and for the many other law enforcement agencies which turn to us for help in training, we carry out a continuing program of study and evaluation. Any method which proves successful in one of our 56 offices is carefully reviewed to see if it can be adapted for use throughout the service. Conferences with persons in and out of law enforcement are called as needed to discuss new problems and seek solutions to them. Training procedures and curriculum are varied to meet the changing problems in the law enforcement field.

As to expanding the FBI, the tremendous increase of responsibilities in recent years has necessitated a request for additional personnel. We will be asking for between 300 and 400 more Agents in the near future.

6. Is there one event in your distinguished career which you recall with the greatest pride? Is there any goal you have in mind to top your career?

There are many events in the last 40 years which I recall with pride. Naturally, one of these was the event on May 10, 1924, when I was placed in charge of the then Bureau of Investigation. My arrest of Alvin Karpis, who had threatened to kill me, in April, 1936, is another. The destruction of the marauding gangs in the thirties; the capture of the Nazi saboteurs and the control of German espionage activities during World War II; the penetration of the Communist Party, USA; the success we have had in combating Soviet espionage; our penetration of La CosaNostra and other factions of the organized underworld as well as hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan; our record in investigating kidnapings--we have solved all major kidnapings except three; the confidence which each of the seven Presidents under whom I have served has expressed in me; the continuing support which the vast majority of Americans have given me and the FBI--these are among the many things I recall with pride. There is no one event which I would want to single out as more meaningful than others.

My goal is to continue to serve my country to the best of my abilities. I have dedicated my life to law enforcement, and I have seen it come of age and be accepted as a profession worthy of respect and support. I want to see this respect and support enhanced and strengthened with the good citizens of the Nation uniting with law enforcement in an all-out battle against the forces of evil. I would like to see a decline in our crime rate. Some citizens seem to feel the latter goal can never be achieved. Perhaps not, but we must not cease trying. I certainly never will give up.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-29-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HALE MONTGOMERY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
QUESTIONS FOR FEATURE ARTICLE
REGARDING THE DIRECTOR

In response to a request from the captioned individual on 12-24-64, answers to six questions for use in a feature article on the Director's 70th birthday were prepared. These pertain to such things as how the Director intended to spend his anniversary, rumors regarding his retirement, future operations of the FBI and the high lights of the Director's career. On an urgent deadline, the material and answers to be furnished to Hale Montgomery for use in the United Press International feature were prepared by SA [redacted] of this Section, and were submitted yesterday for the Director's approval. These answers were approved by the Director who described them as "excellent" and suggested that SA [redacted] be commended for the splendid fashion in which this assignment was handled. There is attached a tickler copy of the series of questions and answers.

b6

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter of commendation for SA [redacted] be approved.

Enclosures (2) sent 12-31-64

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosure

LJH:car
(5)

REC 45 7 4 8-95-517

4 JAN 5 1965

56 JAN 11 1965

January 4, 1965

JAN 4 4 25 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Mr. Hale Montgomery
Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

I read the article entitled "Hoover Will Ask for More Agents" which appeared in the December 31st edition of "The Washington Daily News." It was indeed thoughtful of you to remember my birthday, and I want you to know that your complimentary remarks concerning my administration of the FBI are a great source of encouragement to me.

REC 20 62-518

Your perceptive analysis of our duties with respect to the Civil Rights Act is certainly a public service, and all of us in the FBI want to thank you for bringing these facts to the attention of your readers.

2 JAN 12 1965

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

SENT FROM D.C. 4 00 P.M. 1-5-65 OAE

1 ENCLOSURE

NOTE: Mr. Montgomery is on the Special Correspondents' List, AND IS AUTHOR OF THE ATTACHED.

WAM:kcf (4)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~FBI Boss~~ Attacks Civil Rights Role Critics

Hoover Will Ask for More Agents

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today disclosed he will ask Congress to expand the FBI by 300 to 400 more agents.

Mr. Hoover, replying to written questions from UPI at a vacation spot outside Miami, Fla., where he's spending the holidays, repeated earlier statements that he has no intention of retiring.

LESS CRIME?

"I have dedicated my life to law enforcement, and I have seen it come of age and be accepted as a profession worthy of respect and support," he said.

"I want to see this respect and support enhanced and strengthened . . . I would like to see a decline in our crime rate. Some citizens seem to feel the latter goal can never be achieved. Perhaps not, but we must not cease trying."

When Mr. Hoover took over the FBI in 1924, it had 440 agents and 200 clerical employes, and was burdened with political appointees.

Mr. Hoover won sweeping authority to weed out incompetent employes, instituted a military-like appointment and promotion system based on merit, and created an elite corps of law forcement officers.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

DECEMBER 31,1964

PAGE 2

94 - 518

ENCLOSURE

Today, the Bureau has about 6300 agents and 7800 other employes in Washington and 56 field offices.

BIRTHDAY

Mr. Hoover, who marks his 70th birthday tomorrow, said he intends "to continue to serve my country as Director of the FBI as long as my health and the confidence of the President and the American people will permit."

On May 10, when he celebrated his 40th anniversary in his post, President Johnson called him a "magnificent public servant" and, in a special ceremony, formally waived a Government retirement-at-70 requirement in his case.

"My health is good, the President has expressed confidence in me, I enjoy my work and feel completely competent to carry out all the demands of my job," Mr. Hoover said today. "Why should I think about retirement?"

SUCCESSOR

He expressed the hope that when he does step down his successor "will be selected from among the many excellent career FBI employes."

Replying to some criticism on the civil rights situation, Mr. Hoover emphasized that the Civil Rights Act contains no criminal provisions, "hence there is no authority for the FBI to step in and make arrests.

"The belief that FBI agents can make arrests for violations of the Act is . . . a horrendous misconception," he said.

"One of the major reasons for this misunderstanding is the fact that some so-called civil rights leaders have deliberately accused the FBI of not performing its duties in protecting civil rights demonstrators. They know we do not have the authority to do so."

He also said the FBI cannot provide protection for individuals.

(On another aspect of law enforcement agency relations with the public, Mr. Hoover yesterday said civilian review boards that hear complaints against police are a "backward step . . . toward ineptness and mediocrity."

(In his monthly message in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, he said such boards could produce "petty bickering, suspicion and hatred." He said members would generally be "inexperienced and uninformed."

(Officials are studying a proposal to expand the District's three-man review board.)

POLITICAL LABEL

In answer to a question as to whether he considrs himself a conservative or a moderate, Mr. Hoover said he doesn't fit any special label.

"I do not consider matters from a political viewpoint for I serve no political faction," he said. "Objectivity is my hallmark. In this regard, I might best be classed as an objectivist . . ." (UPI)

J. EDGAR HOOVER

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-24-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GRANT DILLMAN, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
REQUEST FOR STATEMENT
RE: WHAT CITIZENS SHOULD DO WHEN OBSERVING CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

Grant Dillman, of the Washington Office of United Press International (UPI) with whom we have had a favorable relationship, contacted your office last week advising that UPI is preparing a series of articles regarding public apathy toward crime with specific emphasis on what citizens should do when they observe violent crimes being committed. He asked that we furnish him statements previously made by the Director on this particular topic or with a current statement of approximately 250 words which he could attribute to the Director.

Enclosed is a statement for this purpose. Also enclosed is an article entitled "The Lighted Way" which was published in the February, 1963, issue of the "Clubwomen" the magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which relates to the topic of public apathy toward street crimes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed statement be approved and, thereafter, furnished by someone in your office to Mr. Dillman along with the copy of the article "The Lighted Way."

Enclosures (2)

This must be cleared with Department

REC 130

519

Delivered to UPI 2/26/65

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

DWB:mm
(8)

6 MAR 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

5 MAR 2 1965

By Edstrom

CRIME RESEARCH

February 25, 1965

For every 1,000 inhabitants of our cities, there are slightly less than two policemen. This average ranges down to little more than one per 1,000 suburban residents and less than one in rural areas.

Since these law enforcement officers do not work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the number on duty at any given time is much less than the above averages.

There are not enough policemen to have one constantly patrolling every street, park, suburban and rural area. Economically, it would be infeasible to provide such manpower, although there is no doubt such action would deter crime.

But there is a feasible solution. Our law enforcement agencies today are highly mobile and are geared to act quickly. Modern communication systems enable law enforcement officers to be at the scene of most crimes in a matter of minutes. But these systems are useless unless someone triggers them.

Law enforcement agencies depend on the eyes and ears of private citizens to augment their limited patrols. But public apathy and a fear of getting involved have rendered too many citizens blind and deaf to

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo dated 2-24-65, captioned, "Grant Dillman, United Press International, Request for Statement, RE: What Citizens Should Do When Observing Crimes of Violence."

DWB:skd (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

519

incidents of crime. They turn their heads to avoid being a witness to some crime; they give false names when they are witnesses so they cannot be located when their testimony is needed; they deliberately lie about their knowledge of a crime to avoid involvement.

Such persons are cowards. Their indifference to crime and the general safety of their community makes them as much an ally of the underworld as someone who provides a hideout for a wanted criminal.

This Nation needs alert citizens who are willing to take positive action, including the reporting of criminal acts and testifying about them in court. Until all honest citizens become so involved in the fight against crime, there is little likelihood that our crime rate will cease to grow.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 1, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: HANDLING OF UNITED PRESS ITEMS

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Tavel to Mr. Mohr dated 3-30-65 in captioned matter.

On page 2 of this memorandum Mr. Tavel pointed out "There is no time stamp on Mr. DeLoach's copy...." Mr. Tolson asked, "Why not?"

EXPLANATION:

The ticker items from the United Press International machine in the Teletype room are printed from a roll of paper. The items are then removed from the machine in sheets, sometimes 2 1/2 to 3 feet long. The entire sheet when received in my office is stamped at any point on the back. The items of interest are then torn or cut from the long strip. The particular item in question here is UPI Number 67 which was cut from the long strip. The rest of the long sheet was destroyed Monday morning, 3-29-65.

SA [redacted] kept my office open until approximately 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, 3-27-65. The UPI item concerning Sheriff Clark's statement apparently did not arrive prior to his closing the office.

b6

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Wherry

REW:par
(5)

REC-25 5-520

25 APR 7 1965

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CRIME RECORDS

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 28, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: EFFORTS TO STIFLE PRESS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SECTION
JAMES VORENBERG

For record purposes, Julius Frandsen of United Press International (UPI) telephoned yesterday stating that his reporters are making some progress to smoke out the plans of James Vorenberg and his people in the Criminal Justice Section to put curbs on the amount of information Department of Justice officials and other Government people should give out to the press in criminal matters. Mr. Frandsen said two of his reporters are hopeful of seeing Attorney General Katzenbach and are working with Sam Archibald of the Moss Committee on the Hill. Mr. Frandsen said the strategy of UPI will be to gather all the ammunition possible to support the fact the Department of Justice has attempted a muzzling of the news media. He said UPI realizes that the first draft of Vorenberg's memo, as reported previously, is not the final draft. UPI wants to be on solid ground in charging the Department with making the attempt and, therefore, is attempting to obtain the latest draft for comparison with the first so that the Department cannot claim UPI is "crying before it is hurt" or is seeing something which doesn't exist.

Mr. Frandsen said the efforts of the local bar group in Philadelphia will not get off the ground in its efforts to stifle news since the Moss Committee, Sigma Delta Chi, and even a committee in the American Bar Association are opposed to any changes.

We will follow the matter closely and, of course, will not be identified in any way with it.

1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

CDW:amr

94-8-75-1026

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133 MAR 5 1965

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CRIME RESEARCH

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: HALE MONTGOMERY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
CLIFF SESSIONS

Hale Montgomery, United Press International (UPI) reporter who has covered the FBI as part of his assignment while stationed in the Justice Department, is leaving effective Monday, 4/12/65, to take a job in private industry. He advises that his replacement is Cliff Sessions who recently has handled the southern regional desk for UPI here in Washington for about one and a half years.

BACKGROUND OF SESSIONS:

Sessions is Mississippi born and is the same reporter with whom we had extreme trouble in late April and early May, 1959, in the Mack Charles Parker case in Mississippi. In that case Sessions, as the UPI representative in Jackson and Poplarville, sent out by-line stories with such flamboyant headlines as "Poplarville Protests FBI Methods in Lynch Probe." Sessions interviewed such men as County Attorney William Stewart, District Attorney Vernon Broome, and quoted them as stating they were fed up with the FBI, etc. Sessions' stories repeatedly pointed out "there have been unconfirmed reports of several Poplarville citizens having nervous breakdowns because of FBI investigations." Sessions' stories gave the distinct impression that the FBI's investigation caused individuals interviewed by the FBI to suffer injuries requiring hospitalization. He inferred some persons were interviewed "several times, kept up all night, and brought home at dawn." His reporting was decidedly one-sided.

ST-105 REC 33 94-8-15-521

It was not until I took the matter up with Lyle Wilson, then head of the UPI in Washington, that we had Sessions removed as a reporter handling this case for UPI.

5 APR 12 1965

RECOMMENDATION: That I informally discuss the assignment with Julius Frandsen, manager of the Washington UPI, of Cliff Sessions to the Justice Department handling the FBI's work.

CRIME RESEARCH

SAC Bachman in 1959 characterized Sessions as a "naive young, inexperienced reporter who was 'way over his head' in his Poplarville assignment." Sessions may have matured in the past six years.

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell
REW:amr (4)

Mailing List Deletion 4-13-65 Change Noted

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TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-13-65

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: H. ROGER TATARIAN
EDITOR
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

According to the UPI ticker of 4-12-65, UPI President Mims Thomason announced on that day that H. Roger Tatarian had been named as Editor of UPI to succeed Earl J. Johnson, who is retiring after 45 years of service.

There is no pertinent information in Bureau files concerning Tatarian.

b6

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

DGH:car
(4)

REC-44
94-8-95-522

16 APR 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

56 APR 27 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

0-20 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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UPI-36D
(UPI)
NEW YORK--APPOINTMENT OF H. ROGER TATARIAN AS EDITOR OF UPI WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY UPI PRESIDENT MIMS THOMASON.
TATARIAN SUCCEEDS EARL J. JOHNSON, WHO IS RETIRING AT 65 AFTER 44 YEARS OF SERVICE.
THOMASON ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT FRANCIS T. LEARY, MANAGING EDITOR SINCE 1961, HAD BEEN ELECTED A VICE PRESIDENT OF UPI AND NAMED EXECUTIVE EDITOR. H. L. STEVENSON, NOW ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR, WAS APPOINTED LEARY' SUCCESSOR AS MANAGING EDITOR.
4/12--GE1012A

ENCLOSURE
WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
94-8-95-522

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TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: March 30, 1965

FROM : W. S. TAVEL

SUBJECT: HANDLING OF UNITED PRESS ITEMS

In accordance with your request, procedure for handling United Press International (UPI) items is as follows:

Original and three copies come off machine. These include many items of no interest to Bureau. Employees* put check mark by those which appear to be of interest to Director including any items mentioning Director or FBI, those referring to cases under investigation by Bureau, or outstanding or significant news events. Originals of those items selected for Director are clipped, mounted, and routed directly to Director's Office without background notes. Copies are routed to Messrs. DeLoach, Belmont, and Mohr. Messenger picks up originals and copies from Teletype Unit and delivers to above-mentioned offices each seven minutes during working day.

*of Teletype Unit

After Director's Office closes in evening and on Sundays, originals are held in Teletype Unit until next morning. Copies for Mr. Belmont are delivered to night and weekend duty agent in General Investigative Division and copies for you (Mr. Mohr) are delivered to night duty agent in Special Investigative Division. After last regular run at 7:15 P.M. on workdays, and on Sundays, Mr. DeLoach's copy is held until next morning.

On Saturdays originals are delivered to Director's Office and copies to other officials as at night with hourly messenger runs being made. There is a duty agent in Mr. DeLoach's office on Saturdays until about 4 P.M. and his copies are delivered there accordingly as long as his office is open.

With respect to item concerning statement made by Sheriff Clark (attached) which appeared on the machine at 2:26 P.M. on Saturday, 3-27-65, this was taken off the machine along with a series of other items, the last of which was also checked to be sent to the Director's Office and which was received on the machine at 3:05 P.M. (copies of these items attached). The Clark item was clipped, mounted and apparently delivered to the Director's Office on the next hourly run since it was stamped into the Director's Office at 4:16 P.M. Miss Holmes immediately sent it to the Director in the pouch.

Encs. ENCLOSURE
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Wherry
WST:jmr (5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
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APR 27 1965

REC- 134 94-8-[illegible]
11 APR 28 1965

CRIME RECORDS

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6 9 MAY 5 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. Mohr from W. S. Tavel
Re: Handling of United Press Items

Mr. Belmont states he received a copy just after 4 P.M. and that he was then talking to Inspector Sullivan in Selma, Alabama, on the telephone requesting him to get the true facts in the matter. Mr. Belmont has submitted a separate memorandum regarding his handling of this item.

/ why not? V.

There is no time stamp on Mr. DeLoach's copy indicating time of receipt in his office and Special Agent [redacted] who was on duty in Mr. DeLoach's office, states he received a large number of UPI items during the afternoon but cannot remember having seen the one on Clark's statement although he did not leave until about 4:30 P.M. b6

The messenger on duty Saturday has no recollection of handling this particular item and the employees on duty in the Teletype Unit likewise cannot remember this item specifically although one of them remembers taking copies of several UPI items to Mr. DeLoach's office shortly after 3 P.M.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

V.

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3/30

0-20 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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UPI-67
(CLARK)

SELMA, ALA.--SHERIFF JIM CLARK SAID TODAY THERE WAS A "REMOTE POSSIBILITY" THE FATAL SHOOTING OF MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO COULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE FBI KEPT LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

CLARK SAID THE CAR FROM WHICH THE FATAL SHOTS ALLEGEDLY WERE FIRED HAD BEEN STOPPED PRIOR TO THE SHOOTING AND GIVEN A WARNING BY STATE ~~"THE FBI HAD THAT CAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE," CLARK SAIDM ZTHEY (FBI AGENTS) HAVE ALW~~

"THE FBI HAD THAT CAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE," CLARK SAID. ZTHEY (FBI AGENTS) HAVE ALWAYS WORKED CLOSELY WITH US IN THE PAST BUT THIS TIME FOR SOME REASON THEY DIDN'T ADVISE US OF THIS. IF THEY HAD WE'D HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WATCH FOR THE CAR AND THE MEN. THERE IS REMOTE POSSIBILITY THAT WE MIGHT HAVE AVERTED THE SHOOTING.

MRS. LIUZZO, DETROIT MOTHER OF FIVE, WAS KILLED BY A SNIPER'S BULLET WHILE RUNNING A SHUTTLE SERVICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS WHO TOOK PART IN THE MASSIVE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY PROTEST MARCH.

CLARK SAID STATE TROOPERS INFORMED HIM THAT THE DRIVER OF THE CAR THAT CARRIED FOUR KU KLUX KLANSMEN CHARGED IN THE SLAYING OF MRS. LIUZZO WAS GIVEN A TRAFFIC WARNING TICKET AT 7:20 P.M. EST--THURSDAY ABOUT ONE HOUR BEFORE THE DETROIT WOMAN WAS KILLED ALONG A DESOLATE STRETCH OF U.S. 80, NEAR LOWNDESBORO.

CLARK SAID THE TROOPERS TOLD HIM THE WARNING TICKET WAS GIVEN TO THE KLANSMEN AT TYLER'S CROSSROADS, ONLY ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING.

ZI WONDER IF THE ARMY WAS EVER ADVISED BY THE FBI ABOUT THIS CAR. IF WE HAD KNOWN ABOUT IT WE WOULD HAVE TRIED TO KEEP THE CAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE. THE ARMY WAS IN CHARGE OF THINGS AT THAT TIME BUT IT WOULD HAVE SENT OUT A SMALL GROUP TO WATCH THE CAR.

ZTHE SHOOTING DIDN'T HAPPEN IN MY COUNTY. KCLARK IS SHERIFF OF DALLAS COUNTY. THE SHOOTING OCCURRED IN LOWNDES COUNTY.) I REGRET THAT IT HAPPENED BUT I'VE BEEN GETTING TELEGRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY BLAMING ME FOR IT. WE HAD A MARCH TODAY ON THE COURTHOUSE AND THE DEMONSTRATORS INDICATED I WAS PARTLY TO BLAME FOR WHAT HAPPENED. IF THEY WANT TO BLAME ANYBODY THEY OUGHT TO MARCH ON THE FEDERAL BUILDING," HE SAID.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING IS ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND HOUSES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBI OFFICES.

3/27--TD226PES

memo Tavel to Mohr 3-30-65 WST:mr

3 XEROX

APR 27 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
ENCLOSURE

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UPI-67

(CLARK)

SELMA, ALA.--SHERIFF JIM CLARK SAID TODAY THERE WAS A "REMOTE POSSIBILITY" THE FATAL SHOOTING OF MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO COULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE FBI KEPT LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

CLARK SAID THE CAR FROM WHICH THE FATAL SHOTS ALLEGEDLY WERE FIRED HAD BEEN STOPPED PRIOR TO THE SHOOTING AND GIVEN A WARNING BY STATE

"THE FBI HAD THAT CAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE," CLARK SAIDY ZTHEY (FBI AGENTS) HAVE ALY

'"THE FBI HAD THAT CAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE," CLARK SAID. ZTHEY (FBI AGENTS) HAVE ALWAYS WORKED CLOSELY WITH US IN THE PAST BUT THIS TIME FOR SOME REASON THEY DIDN'T ADVISE US OF THIS. IF THEY HAD WE'D HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WATCH FOR THE CAR AND THE MEN. THERE IS REMOTE POSSIBILITY THAT WE MIGHT HAVE AVERTED THE SHOOTING.

MRS. LIUZZO, DETROIT MOTHER OF FIVE, WAS KILLED BY A SNIPER'S BULLET WHILE RUNNING A SHUTTLE SERVICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS WHO TOOK PART IN THE MASSIVE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY PROTEST MARCH.

CLARK SAID STATE TROOPERS INFORMED HIM THAT THE DRIVER OF THE CAR THAT CARRIED FOUR KU KLUX KLANSMEN CHARGED IN THE SLAYING OF MRS. LIUZZO WAS GIVEN A TRAFFIC WARNING TICKET AT 7:20 P.M. EST--THURSDAY ABOUT ONE HOUR BEFORE THE DETROIT WOMAN WAS KILLED ALONG A DESOLATE STRETCH OF U.S. 80, NEAR LOWNDESBORO.

CLARK SAID THE TROOPERS TOLD HIM THE WARNING TICKET WAS GIVEN TO THE KLANSMEN AT TYLER'S CROSSROADS, ONLY ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING.

ZI WONDER IF THE ARMY WAS EVER ADVISED BY THE FBI ABOUT THIS CAR. IF WE HAD KNOWN ABOUT IT WE WOULD HAVE TRIED TO KEEP THE CAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE. THE ARMY WAS IN CHARGE OF THINGS AT THAT TIME BUT IT WOULD HAVE SENT OUT A SMALL GROUP TO WATCH THE CAR.

ZTHE SHOOTING DIDN'T HAPPEN IN MY COUNTY. KCLARK IS SHERIFF OF DALLAS COUNTY. THE SHOOTING OCCURRED IN LOWNDES COUNTY.) I REGRET THAT IT HAPPENED BUT I'VE BEEN GETTING TELEGRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY BLAMING ME FOR IT. WE HAD A MARCH TODAY ON THE COURTHOUSE AND THE DEMONSTRATORS INDICATED I WAS PARTLY TO BLAME FOR WHAT HAPPENED. IF THEY WANT TO BLAME ANYBODY THEY OUGHT TO MARCH ON THE FEDERAL BUILDING," HE SAID.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING IS ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND HOUSES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBI OFFICES.

3/27--TD2256PES

UPI-68

(MOURNING)

DETROIT--GOV. GEORGE ROMNEY TODAY OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED TWO DAYS OF STATE MOURNING MONDAY AND TUESDAY FOR A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER "WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN THE UNENDING CAUSE OF SECURING FOR ALL OF HER FELLOW AMERICAN CITIZENS THOSE INALIENABLE RIGHTS ENDOWED ON EACH BY OUR CREATOR."

THE OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION CAME AS A MOVEMENT WAS UNDER WAY TO DRAMATIZE THE SERVICES FOR AND BURIAL OF MRS. VIOLA GREGG LIUZZO, 39. SHE WAS SHOT TO DEATH ON A LONELY ROAD NEAR SELMA, ALA., THURSDAY NIGHT WHILE SHUTTLING CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SELMA.

IN THE PROCLAMATION, ROMNEY SAID "THIS SHOCKING MURDER CAN STAND FOR ALL AS AN IRONIC SYMBOL FOR THE NEED TO BATTLE ON FOR THE CAUSE FOR WHICH SHE DIED AND TO ULTIMATELY INSURE THAT HER DEATH WAS NOT IN VAIN."

HE PROCLAIMED MONDAY AND TUESDAY AS A PERILD OF MOURNING THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND URGED "EVERY CITIZEN TO OBSERVE THIS PERIOD IN HIS OWN WAY AND TO PERSONALLY STRIVE IN THOUGHT AND ACTION TO FULLFILL THE TRUE GOALS OF PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD."

MRS. LIUZZO'S BODY WAS FLOWN BACK TO MICHIGAK LAST NIGHT ABOARD A PRIVATE PLANE OWNED BY THE TEAMSTERS' UNION. HER HUSBAND, ANTHONY, 51, IS A BUSINESS AGENT FOR TEAMSTERS' LOCAL 247.

3/27--TD230PES

SS

(DEFFERRE)

PARIS--SOCIALIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GASTON DEFFERRE WAS FORMALLY RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF MARSEILLES TODAY. HE PROMPTLY RESUMED HIS ATTACKS AGAINST PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE'S "PERSONAL RULE" OF FRANCE.

DEFFERRE'S RE-ELECTION TO HIS THIRD SIX YEAR TERM AS MAYOR WAS A MAJOR PERSONAL TRIUMPH. BOTH THE COMMUNISTS AND GAULLISTS WAGED A BITTER CAMPAIGN TO STOP HIM BUT HE WON AS MAYOR OF THE SECOND LARGEST FRENCH CITY IN THE MARCH 14 AND MARCH 21 NATIONWIDE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DEFFERRE WAS RE-ELECTED BY 42 VOTES TO 21 CAST BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS, WHO CHOOSE THE MAYOR FROM AMONG THEMSELVES UPON ELECTION.

IN A FIGHTING SPEECH, DEFFERRE, TRN PLEDGED TO CONTINUE HIS DRIVE AGAINST DE GAULLE'S "PERSONAL RULE."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID DEFFERRE SOON WILL RESUME HIS PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN TOURS DESIGNED TO SWING THE POPULAR VOTE BEHIND HIM IN DECEMBER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. DEFFERRE ALSO HIT OUT AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS. HE CHARGED BOTH GAULLISTS AND COMMUNISTS WERE OUT TO STOP HIS PRESIDENTIAL BID FOR DIFFERENT REASONS.

3427--TD233PES

UPI-70

(MUSMANNO)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY--PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT JUSTICE MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO SAID TODAY A WORLD COURT IS NEEDED TO BAR U.A.R. PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER FROM COMMITTING GENOCIDE.

"NASSER THREATENS TO ELIMINATE ALL THE JEWS, ALL THE CITIZENS OF ISRAEL," MUSMANNO SAID.

THE JUSTICE SAID HE FAVORS SETTING UP A WORLD COURT TO PUNISH SUCH CRIMES AS GENOCIDE AND TO PREVENT SUCH CRIMES.

"NASSER WOULD BE HAILED BEFORE THE COURT AND ORDER TO HALT OR BE PUNISHED," MUSMANNO SAID.

MUSMANNO, A U.S. JUDGE AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL AND WITNESS AT THE ISRAELI TRIAL OF NAZI "HANGMAN" ADOLF EICHMANN, ARRIVED THIS MORNING TO TAKE PART IN THE AUSCHWITZ WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

THE JUSTICE SAID ONE THING ABOUT THE AUSCHWITZ TRIAL IN WHICH 20 MEN ARE BEING TRIED FOR THE DEATH CAMP KILLING OF MILLIONS "MAKES ME HAPPY."

ZTHESE DEFENDANTS ARE BEING TRIED HERE IN WEST GERMANY FOR CRIMES THEY MAY HAVE COMMITTED IN ANOTHER COUNTRY--IN THIS CASE POLAND, SITE OF THE AUSCHWITZ DEATH CAMP," HE SAID.

MUSMANNO SAID THIS IS INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AT WORK. HE COMPARED NAZI GENOCIDE OF JEWS AND OTHERS TO WHAT HE TERMED "NASSER'S THREAT TO THE JEWS OF ISRAEL."

"I FAVOR THAT WORLD COURT," HE SAID.

HE ALSO SAID THE AUSCHWITZ TRIAL IS A SIGN WEST GERMANY IS SINCERELY TRYING TO PURGE ITSELF OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS.

ZTHIS TOO MAKES ME HAPPY," HE SAID.

MUSMANNO IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY AS A PROSECUTION WITNESS MONDAY AGAINST THE DEFENSE CLAIM THAT NAZI UNDERLINGS FACED CERTAIN EXECUTION IF THEY FAILED TO CARRY OUT MURDEROUS ORDERS.

3/27--TD238PES

UPI-71

(KLAN)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--THE GRAND WIZARD OF THE UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA APOLOGIZED TODAY FOR CALLING PRESIDENT JOHNSON A "DAMN LIAR."

ROBERT SHELTON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE STATEMENT WAS NOT ENTIRELY CORRECT.

"I APOLOGIZE," SHELTON SAID. ZI EXCLUDE THE WORD 'DAMN.'"

BUT SHELTON SAID THE FOUR MEN ACCUSED IN THE SLAYING OF MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO "HAVE BEEN DECLARED GUILTY BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON BEFORE A WARRANT HAS BEEN ISSUED OR A TRIAL HELD."

THE KLAN LEADER SAID HE BELIEVED MRS. LIUZZO WAS SET UP TO BECOME A MARTYR AND ANOTHER RALLYING POINT FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BECAUSE THE "MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY WAS NOT A SUCCESS."

3/27--TD246PES

UPI-72

(MISSILES)

WASHINGTON--STRONG DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES MAY HAVE HALTED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, DELIVERY OF SOVIET-MADE ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES TO CYPRUS.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT A SHIP BELIEVED TO BE CARRYING SUCH MISSILES FROM THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC SAILED TO CYPRUS RECENTLY BUT DID NOT UNLOAD ITS CARGO.

THE SOURCES SAID THE VESSEL, ON THE INSISTENCE OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN ATHENS, RETURNED TO THE UAR PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT. OFFICIALS HERE HAVE BEEN AWARE FOR SOME TIME OF POSSIBLE PLANS FOR DELIVERY OF SOVIET-MANUFACTURED GROUND-TO-AIR MISSILES TO THE GREEK CYPRIOTS THROUGH THE UAR. THERE WERE REPORTS THAT ONE OR MORE SITES FOR THE WEAPONS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

THEY APPARENTLY WERE INTENDED TO PREVENT TURKISH PLANES FROM FLYING OVER GREEK PORTIONS OF CYPRUS, AS HAPPENED LAST YEAR.

3/27--TD/BA246PES

UPI-73

(VIET NAM)

WASHINGTON--ALL PHASES OF THE U.S. ANTI-COMMUNIST FIGHT IN VIET NAM WILL UNDERGO ANOTHER PERIODIC REVIEW HERE NEXT WEEK IN TALKS BETWEEN ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS AND GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH VIET NAM.

TAYLOR IS DUE HERE SUNDAY AFTERNOON. HE LEFT SOUTH VIET NAM TODAY AMID SAIGON REPORTS THAT HE WOULD URGE STILL HEAVIER U.S. BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST COMMUNIST NORTH VIET NAM.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ANNOUNCED A WEEK AGO THAT HE WAS CALLING TAYLOR BACK FOR "ROUTINE CONSULTATIONS."

U.S. OFFICIALS MADE IT CLEAR TODAY THAT THERE WAS NO INTENTION TO CHANGE THE MAIN LINES OF U.S.-VIET NAM POLICY. BUT OPERATIONS THERE, BOTH MILITARY AND ECONOMIC, WILL BE REVIEWED IN DETAIL TO SEEK IMPROVEMENTS.

GEN. TAYLOR WAS LAST HERE AT THE END OF NOVEMBER.

OFFICIALS SAID THEY STILL HAVE SEEN NO SIGN THAT BOMBING RAIDS HAVE SO FAR CAUSED NORTH VIET NAM TO TAKE STEPS TOWARD CALLING OFF ITS INFILTRATION, SUPPLY AND DIRECTION OF THE GUERRILLA WAR IN THE SOUTH.

IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS, THEY SAID, THERE HAS BEEN A RELATIVE LOW IN COMMUNIST VIET CONG ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH. BUT THEY HAVE SEEN NO EVIDENCE THAT THIS COULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO A POLITICAL DECISION. THE WAR HAS ALWAYS HAD ITS UPS AND DOWNS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS BELIEVE IT PROBABLE THAT RUSSIA WILL GO AHEAD WITH SOME INCREASED MILITARY AID TO NORTH VIET NAM, AS IT HAS LONG PROMISED.

SOVIET PREMIER ALEXEI KOSYGIN DECLARED IN EARLY FEBRUARY THAT RUSSIA WOULD TAKE STEPS TO BOLSTER THE "DEFENSES" OF THE HANOI REGIME. THERE HAS LONG BEEN SPECULATION THAT THIS MIGHT INCLUDE GIVING NORTH VIET NAM SAM ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES. BUT U.S. OFFICIALS HAVE NOT DETECTED ANY SUCH SHIPMENTS.

OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE IT POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT SOME INCREASED SOVIET ASSISTANCE MAY ALREADY HAVE BEEN SENT INTO NORTH VIET NAM WITHOUT U.S. DETECTION. THEY HAVE SEEN NO EVIDENCE YET OF RUSSIA, RED CHINA OR NORTH KOREA CARRYING OUT RECENT THREATS TO SEND "VOLUNTEERS" TO NORTH VIET NAM.

3/27--BA253PES

UPI-74

(CASUALTIES)

WASHINGTON--THE LIST OF AMERICAN BATTLE DEAD IN SOUTH VIET NAM INCREASED FROM 311 TO 314 THIS WEEK WHEN TWO MEN WERE SHOT DOWN IN THEIR SKY RAIDER BOMBER AND A THIRD WAS HIT BY A STRAY BULLET.

AIR FORCE CAPT. JERRY P. HAWKINS OF PANAMA CITY, FLA. AND AIR FORCE CAPT. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL OF FORT FAIRFIELD, MAINE, DIED SUNDAY IN THE BOMBER, WHICH WAS HIT BY GROUND FIRE.

ARMY CAPT. DAVID J. W. WIDDER WAS KILLED WEDNESDAY. THE PENTAGON SAID HE WAS "HIT BY SMALL ARMS FIRE WHILE AN OBSERVER ON AN AERIAL MISSION." HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. WIDDER, LIVE AT EAST NORWICH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

THE NON-BATTLE DEAD MEANWHILE INCREASED FROM 121 TO 124.

ARMY CAPT. CHARLES E. HUDDLE JR. OF STAUNTON, VA. WAS KILLED SUNDAY WHEN HE ACCIDENTALLY CAME IN CONTACT WITH AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT WHILE WORKING WITH A LIGHT FIXTURE IN HIS QUARTERS.

PFC HAROLD R. DOLLENS OF THOMPSON, MO., DIED WEDNESDAY WHEN HE WAS CRUSHED BETWEEN A FORK LIFT AND ANOTHER VEHICLE WHILE UNLOADING CARGO AT DA NANG.

THE THIRD VICTIM WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED.

NON-FATAL BATTLE WOUNDS SUFFERED BY AMERICAN FORCES SINCE EARLY 1961 NOW TOTAL 1,958, AN INCREASE OF 26 OVER LAST WEEK. ONLY 16 MEN ARE LISTED AS HAVING DIED OF WOUNDS IN THE FOUR YEARS SINCE THE COUNT BEGAN.

THE PENTAGON'S BREAKDOWN OF BATTLE DEAD SHOWED 152 FROM GROUND ACTION, 18 IN FIXED WING PLANES AND 82 IN HELICOPTERS.

FIFTY OF THE NON-BATTLE DEATHS HAVE BEEN IN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS--24 IN FIXED WING PLANES AND 26 IN HELICOPTERS.

3/27--TD301PES

UPI-75

(FALKENBURG)

JACKSON, MISS.--SPORTS ENTHUSIAST TOM FALKENBURG, BROTHER OF TELEVISION PERSONALITY JINX FALKENBURG, WAS CHARGED HERE TODAY WITH THE SECOND OF TWO BANK ROBBERIES IN MISSISSIPPI.

FALKENBURG, A LOCAL TENNIS AND GOLF BUFF, ALREADY WAS IN JAIL IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROBBERY OF A SMALL BANK AT CANTON, MISS.

DIST. ATTY. WILLIAM WALLER TODAY FILED STATE ARMED ROBBERY CHARGES AGAINST THE 41-YEAR-OLD FALKENBURG ACCUSING HIM OF TAKING $14,230 AT GUNPOINT FROM THE MADISON BRANCH OF THE CANTON EXCHANGE BANK MARCH 30, QOYRM

FALKENBURG, BORTHER OF FORMER TENNIS CHAMPION BOB FALKENBURG, WAS ORIGINALLY ARRESTED MARCH 3 AND CHARGED BY THE FBI IN THE $4,048 ROBBERY OF THE RIDGELAND BRANCH OF THE CANTON EXCHANGE BANK ON FEB. 25, QOYTM

THE FBI CHARGED HIM WITH VIOLATING FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTES IN THE RIDGELAND ROBBERY AND WAS EXPECTED TO FILE CHARGES IN THE MADISON CASE.

3/27--TD3.05PES

94-8-95-523

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bel[illegible]
Mr. M[illegible]
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 5, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: CHARLES BRYAN HARRIS, aka - FUGITIVE
I. O. #3915, W. F. #367
UFAP - MURDER
"TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM

RELEASE DATE: THURSDAY, P.M., 5/6/65

Release date for above-captioned "Ten Most Wanted Fugitive" was set by United Press International last week to be Thursday, P.M., May 6, 1965.

DEVELOPMENT:

Material for release to the news media of the country was supplied to both Associated Press and United Press International for handling and the forwarding of pictures to their newspaper and television clients throughout the United States. At 1:30 a.m., 5/5/65, Associated Press called Wick stating that a southern Illinois paper (locale of the old Shelton gang of which fugitive Harris was a member some years ago) had broken the deadline and was printing the photograph and all data on Harris as of this morning, May 5, 1965. Associated Press wanted to be released and tell all its clients to likewise print material today.

Wick told Associated Press that the wire services themselves set the deadline and the FBI will not change it once it is set since we must get material to all our field offices and police departments throughout the country, and in the best interests of law enforcement a strict adherence to a previously established release date is imperative.

Grant Dillman, Head of United Press International here in Washington, DC telephoned Wick at 2:00 p.m. today stating that the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" started the whole difficulty by putting on a wrong release date through inadvertence on the Harris release. Thereafter, a southern Illinois paper broke the deadline, said Dillman. He asked if we would seriously object if Associated Press and United Press International mutually agreed to print the material on Harris today rather

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Jones
REW:amr (5)

EX-105
REC-10 94-8-95-524
NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 10 1965

64 MAY 12 1965

Continued on next page

MAY 5 1965
CRIME RESEARCH
FUG. SUB.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 88-3162?-36

than tomorrow. Wick told him that it would be a decision for him to make, that we would offer no objection, but that frankly the decision was up to him since he had initially set the deadline. Dillman said under the circumstances and in fairness to other papers, he had to move it up one day, but he has told Associated Press this is not a precedent.

For record purposes.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 5, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LOUIS CASSELS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS BULLETIN -- 1963

As an advance story for newspapers to be printed Thursday, A.M., May 6, 1965, writer Louis Cassels has set forth information taken practically verbatim from Pages 6 and 7 of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports covering the 1963 calendar year (copy attached).

Richard Starnes, a Washington writer for Scripps-Howard, formerly City Editor of the World Telegram in New York, was commissioned by Walker Stone to write a several-part series on crime. This is currently running in the Washington Daily News (copy attached) and will be concluded next Monday, May 10, 1965, with the question and answer interview by Mr. Hoover, which the Director approved giving to Starnes last week.

Scripps-Howard owns United Press International. Friendly rivalry exists between reporters and writers in the two camps. All Scripps-Howard papers are carrying Mr. Starnes' series this week throughout the country. To counter the series of Scripps-Howard, it was decided that United Press International should likewise carry a crime story. Louis Cassels was assigned to do the job. Cassels talked with Starnes and has used practically all the information on Pages 6 and 7 of the 1963 Uniform Crime Reports. He quotes "FBI crime statisticians" in the same manner as does Richard Starnes in his series running in the Washington Daily News this week.

The information contained within the attached United Press International taken by Louis Cassels is accurate and correctly portrays the crime situation in the United States as reflected within the 1963 Uniform Crime Reports.

Encs.

1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:amr
(4)

REC-9 94-8-95-525

18 MAY 13 1965

EX 105

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED-CRIME RESEARCH

64 MAY 14 1965

Criminal Homicide

The number of willful killings in 1963 remained at about the same level recorded in the previous year or 8,500 victims. Similarly since 1958, there has been little change in the murder rate. When examined over a longer period of time, we find the urban murder rate of the early 1930's was over 40 percent higher than that recorded in the early 1960's. Generally, this is a crime that cannot be controlled by law enforcement since most of it occurs beyond the reach of preventive patrols, although the police cleared up 91 percent of the murders by arrest of the offender during 1963. The reduction of the murder rate since the 1930's may well be the result of improved police service bringing quicker medical attention for the victim and at the same time improved medical treatment. The serious assault rate during these periods in American cities increased over 50 percent, indicating the victim remains an assault statistic rather than becoming a murder statistic.

Murder has its highest seasonal incidence during the summer months and in 1963 reached a peak in September. This was consistent in city, suburban and rural areas with the rural areas showing the sharpest seasonal pattern. During the 10-year period prior to 1963, December has invariably been the peak month for this offense or it was substantially above the annual average. However, in 1963 murder in December was 4 percent below the annual average. The last time this occurred was in 1953. Murder per unit of population was highest in the Southern States and large American cities. The murder rate in the cities over 250,000 population in 1963 was 7.9 victims per 100,000 population. This was over twice the rate in the rural and suburban areas.

Nationally in 1963, 31 percent of the willful killings occurred within a family unit and 51 percent resulted from altercations outside the family but usually among acquaintances. Of the 8,500 willful killings in 1963, 12 percent or almost 1,100 could be identified as felony murder; i.e., the victim was killed by a robber, sex offender or other felon. The remainder, another 5 percent of the murders, occurred under such circumstances that a specific motive was not determined at the time reported. Breaking down these figures further, spouse killing spouse made up 53 percent of the family situations and parents killing children 17 percent, while the reverse circumstances accounted for

From Pages 6, Par 8 of "CRIME in the United States," Issued by John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS -- 1963 (For release Monday, p.m., July 20, 1964)

94-8-95-525
ENCLOSURE

6 percent. Murders among other family relatives comprised 24 percent of the total in this category. In killings outside of the family, lovers' quarrels were identified in 17 percent, drinking situations 14 percent, quarrels over money or property 5 percent and revenge 4 percent. The vast majority in this category were the result of impulsive rage involving a wide range of altercations, such as arguments over a cigarette, ice cream, noise, etc.

A firearm was used in 56 percent of the willful killings, a knife or cutting instrument 23 percent, personal weapons 9 percent, blunt objects 6 percent and the remainder other weapons or type of weapon unknown. The use of a firearm as a weapon was up 4 percent over 1962. The use of weapons in murder varies by geographic region, city, suburban and rural areas. In 1963 firearms accounted for 53 percent of the murder in American cities, 62 percent in the suburban area and 68 percent of the rural area. By region, a firearm was used in 37 percent of the killings in the Northeast, 53 percent in the Western States, 56 percent in the North Central States and 64 percent of the murders in the Southern States.

The easy accessibility of firearms and the lethal nature of a gun are clearly apparent in these murder figures. When assaults by type of weapon are examined, a gun proves to be seven times more deadly than all other weapons combined. Over 60 percent of the willful killings within the family unit, 31 percent of all murders, were committed with firearms. In this category the lowest incidence of a firearm used as a murder weapon involved parents killing children. A gun was used in these situations in 29 percent of the fatalities. However, examining these deaths more closely we find that for victims under 5 years of age a gun was used in 13 percent of the killings. For victims over 5 years of age a gun was used in 62 percent of the incidents. It is reasonable to assume that just as many attacks were made on the older children with other weapons but these percentages suggest the lethal nature of a gun. Likewise, in altercations outside of the family where victim and assailant were for the most part acquainted, a gun was used in 57 percent of the killings. Within this group, such as lovers' quarrels, a gun was used in 66 percent of the murders, drinking situations 54 percent, altercations over money and property 67 percent and revenge 76 percent. Felony murder was 44 percent by gun. This proportion was influenced downward by the number of sex killings which concluded with the use of a gun in only 16 percent of the incidents. Otherwise, the vast majority of felony murder was by gun.

Victims of murder were almost 3 to 1 male, and 49 percent of the victims in 1963 were between 20 and 40 years of age. Females were victims in 74 percent of the killings which were identified with a sex

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ENCLOSURE

motive and 55 percent of the murders where husband and wife were involved. Males were more frequently the victims in all other categories.

Arrests for murder on the average fell into the 20–29 year age group. Although the male was arrested almost 5 times more often than the female for murder, on the basis of all criminal charges for which each sex is arrested, females were more often arrested for murder and serious assault than the male. About 19 percent of the arrests for murder involved persons under 21 years of age. Over half the persons arrested for murder and over half the victims of murder were Negro. Of the persons arrested for these willful killings, 77 percent were charged with murder. Of those charged with murder, 44 percent were found guilty of the crime charged, 23 percent of some lesser charge and 27 percent were acquitted or dismissed. In 1963, 6 percent were referred to juvenile court.

In this Program, manslaughter due to gross negligence is also collected as an offense known to the police. In 1963 manslaughter by negligence was 12 percent above the average experience for the prior years 1958 through 1962. These deaths were primarily due to traffic, but also included hunting fatalities where negligence was involved. For the country as a whole, this offense follows a very definite seasonal pattern with a sharp upturn during the fall of the year reaching a peak in December. In 1963, however, the rural areas showed the summer as the high frequency months for this offense, while the cities and suburban areas followed the national trend. The police cleared up by the arrest of the offender over 80 percent of these crimes in 1963; however, for every 100 persons formally charged only 41 percent were found guilty of manslaughter by negligence. Forty-two percent of the cases were acquitted or dismissed. Arrests for manslaughter were 10 to 1 male while the high incidence age group was 20–24. Nationally, there were victims of negligent manslaughter per 100,000 population.

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ENCLOSURE

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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36—THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1965

Crime: The War We're Losing

Murders Continue at Ever-Ascending Rate

Third of five articles

By RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Murder has always occupied a special place in the annals of human transgression, and Americans murder and assault each other at a brisk and ever-ascending rate.

Murder is the most ancient of crimes (always taking the charitable view that Adam and Eve were guilty of mere human indiscretion and not criminal misconduct). It is also the most despised, and ever since Cain turned off his brother in a fit of pique it has been thought to bring swift and terrible retribution. Cain was banished and cursed by the Lord for his crime, of course, but it did not take man long to improve on that relatively mild punishment.

Murder, until recently, was almost invariably punished in kind. Killers have been stoned to death, hanged, garroted, burned, crucified, broken on the wheel, drowned, and flayed alive. The French fancy the guillotine to this day, and Americans — gadget-happy to the end — cherish such technological improvements as the electric chair and the gas chamber.

But since all these reproofs in the name of criminal justice have not discouraged murder to any notable degree, the trend now is away from capital punishment and toward the happy land of confinement leading to rehabilitation, which is also a proved failure.

¶ Abolished by 10 States

Ten states have abolished capital punishment, and others are expected to follow. A bipartisan commission recommended last month that New York abandon the death penalty, and a recent Gallup Poll indicated that only 45 per cent of Americans still favored capital punishment for murder — which represents a sharp drop from the 68 per cent who backed the death penalty in a similar quiz in 1953.

In a meeting in Houston in March, George M. Scott, president of the National District Attorneys' Association, called for the end of capital punishment, on the ground "it causes us far more trouble than its worth."

Whatever trouble it may cause prosecutors and convicted killers, the death penalty apparently does not deter murder, and probably makes it more difficult to win convictions for "murder one," which is lawyer talk for first-degree murder. Until last year, Americans

The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

5/5/65 p.36

STARNES' ARTICLE #3
94-8-95-525
ENCLOSURE

scragged each other at a steady 8600-a-year clip. But in 1964 murder, along with every other crime of violence, increased.

Aggravated assault (which is always potential murder, if not so intended) showed a bigger increase than any other category of reportable crime (except forcible rape) with an 18 per cent jump. Rape, which increased 19 per cent, is a predominantly rural crime; murder likes cities; aggravated assault happens more often in the suburbs than any other place.

¶ Chaucer on Firm Ground

Chaucer was a shaky speller, as every schoolboy knows, but he was on firm ground when he wrote "mordre wol out, certeyn." Murder is cleared up by arrest more often than any other serious crime.— 91.2 per cent of the time according to the FBI's uniform crime reports for 1963.

"That," a veteran detective philosophized, "is because murder is almost always a dumb crime. Smart murderers show up in detective stories, but you don't see them very often in real life. A girl takes a bread knife to her boy friend, or a husband bashes his wife for being careless with her affection — crimes like these are not difficult to solve."

But the difficulty with murder lies in making some appropriate disposition of the murderer after he is caught. Criminal homicide is one of the most difficult crimes to prosecute. While almost everyone who commits murder in the U. S. can expect to be caught, only about 40 per cent of them will be convicted on the original charge. More than 25 per cent are acquitted or dismissed, and some 22 per cent are found guilty on a lesser charge.

Manslaughter by negligence (which, with a few hunting accidents, is almost entirely composed of auto deaths) is the most difficult crime on which to convict. "Juries of motorists don't convict other motorists," said the same detective. That isn't wholly true, of course, but it is a fact that the negligent homicide defendant wins acquittal 42 per cent of the time.

¶ Dramatic Change in Pattern

Altho murder increased 9 per cent in 1964, it was in 1963 that crime statisticians saw the first dramatic change in a decade in the pattern of killing. The annual rate remained steady in 1963 (the customary one-an-hour pace) but for the first time there was a sharp variation in the seasonal pattern which had existed for 10 years. It was a change which law enforcement officers are still puzzled over — altho they have devised a lively theory to explain it.

"Normally," said a FBI statistical wizard, "a peak month for murder is December. At least that has been so since 1953. But in December 1963, instead of the increase we had come to expect, there was a sharp decrease. Any deviation of that sort interests us, because if we can learn the reason behind it we may find a clue as to the underlying cause of a particular classification of crime."

A lot of speculation has revolved around the murders that did not take place in December, 1963. Most policemen have assumed that December is a prime homicide month largely because of holiday boozing. But Christmas and New Year's Eve in 1963 were not attended by the customary rash of murder.

"We concluded," said the sleuth, "that something must have taken place around that time of year that changed the pattern. Something dramatic."

¶ The JFK Assassination

What was it that took the nation's mind off murder for a month?

"We think it must have been the assassination of President Kennedy, plus the fact that millions of people watching TV saw Jack Ruby kill Lee Oswald. No one will ever know for sure, of course, but our guess is that for once everybody was sobered and repelled by violence."

How good this guess may be won't be known for several years, until the December peak has had a chance to re-establish itself. Seasonal patterns are traditional in other crimes against the person (forcible rape and aggravated assault show a steady increase during the summer months to a peak in late August) but the meat-and-potatoes offenses against property, such as burglary, larceny and auto theft, show no such dramatic month by month variation.

In the long term, crime in America (which is already a $27 billion industry) shows a steady, steep, inexorable upward curve. Worse, a parallel curve exists in the percentage of serious crime committed by youthful offenders. A projection based on these two factors, plus the coming increase in the proportion of young Americans in the population, offers a terrifying forecast of just how bad the hungry evil of crime may be a decade hence.

Next: Youngsters, crime and autos.

NEXT: Youngsters, crime and autos.

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UPI A114N WA
ADVANCE FOR AM'S THURSDAY, MAY 6 OR THEREAFTER
(IT'S MURDER)

BY LOUIS CASSELS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON, MAY 5 (UPI)--FBI CRIME STATISTICIANS HAVE COMPILED SOME FASCINATING FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT MURDER.

THEY CONTRADICT MANY POPULAR BELIEFS. FOR EXAMPLE, NEARLY EVERYONE "KNOWS" THAT THE MURDER RATE HAS GONE UP SHARPLY IN U.S. CITIES IN RECENT YEARS. BUT FBI FIGURES SHOW JUST THE OPPOSITE. THE MURDER RATE HAS DECLINED BY 40 PER CENT SINCE THE 1930'S.

WHAT HAS GONE UP 50 PER CENT IS THE SERIOUS ASSAULT RATE. FBI ANALYSTS CONCLUDE THAT THE LOWER MURDER RATE MAY BE THE RESULT OF QUICKER AND BETTER MEDICAL CARE. "THE VICTIM REMAINS AN ASSAULT STATISTIC RATHER THAN BECOMING A MURDER STATISTIC," SAYS AN FBI OFFICIAL.

THE FBI FIGURES ALSO SHED LIGHT ON SUCH INTERESTING QUESTIONS AS WHERE, WHEN, BY WHOM AND BY WHAT YOU'RE MOST LIKELY TO BE MURDERED.

IF YOU LIVE IN A CITY OF MORE THAN 250,000, YOU'RE TWICE AS LIKELY TO BECOME A MURDER VICTIM AS A PERSON WHO LIVES IN A RURAL AREA, SMALL TOWN OR SUBURB.

OVER-ALL, SUMMER IS THE WORST SEASON FOR MURDER. BUT THE PEAK MONTHLY RATE ALMOST INVARIABLY OCCURS IN DECEMBER. THIS MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE APPROACH OF CHRISTMAS, WHICH LEADS TO AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF FAMILY ROWS AND HOLDUPS.

ONLY ABOUT 12 PER CENT OF ALL DELIBERATE KILLINGS ARE SO-CALLED "FELONY MURDERS"--THAT IS, THOSE COMMITTED BY ROBBERS, SEX OFFENDERS OR OTHER FELONS. THE VAST MAJORITY OF KILLINGS TAKE PLACE AS A RESULT OF PERSONAL ANIMOSITY BETWEEN PERSONS WHO ARE RELATIVES OR ACQUAINTANCES.

NEARLY A THIRD OF ALL WILLFUL HOMICIDES TAKE PLACE WITHIN A FAMILY UNIT. HUSBANDS KILL WIVES SLIGHTLY MORE OFTEN THAN WIVES KILL HUSBANDS. PARENTS KILL CHILDREN THREE TIMES AS OFTEN AS CHILDREN KILL PARENTS.

18 MAY 6 1965

IN KILLINGS OUTSIDE THE FAMILY, LOVERS' QUARRELS ARE INVOLVED IN 17 PER CENT, "DRINKING SITUATIONS" IN 14 PER CENT, QUARRELS OVER MONEY IN 5 PER CENT, AND REVENGE IS THE MOTIVE IN 4 PER CENT.

"THE EASY ACCESSIBILITY OF FIREARMS AND THE LETHAL NATURE OF A GUN ARE CLEARLY APPARENT IN THE MURDER STATISTICS," SAYS AN FBI OFFICIAL. GUNS ARE USED IN 56 PER CENT OF ALL WILLFUL KILLINGS, KNIVES IN 23 PER CENT, BLUNT OBJECTS IN 6 PER CENT. THE REMAINING 15 PER CENT INVOLVE POISON, VEHICLES, STRANGLING AND A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER TECHNIQUES.

ADVANCE FOR AM'S THURSDAY, MAY 6 OR THEREAFTER.
N1107PED..

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Delcach to Mohr memo 5/10/65

94-1-15-525 REW/mms

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94-8-95-525

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May 12, 1964

Mr. Jack C. Vandenberg
Washington Bureau
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vandenberg:

I had the pleasure of reading the United Press International release which appeared in yesterday's edition of the "New York Journal-American" under the caption "FBI Guarding LBJ," and I did want you to know how much I enjoyed reading your presentation of our interview last Friday.

It was most thoughtful of you to give coverage to the present-day activities of the FBI, and I hope you realize how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness in doing this on the occasion of my 40th Anniversary as Director of the FBI.

MAILED 20
MAY 12 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Morrell

NOTE: Vandenberg is on the Special Correspondents' List and the material for him from which the article was based was prepared by Crime Research Section as set forth in the Jones to DeLoach memo dated 5-6-64, captioned "Jack C. Vandenberg, UPI."

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Joins Secret Service

FBI GUARDING LBJ

Hoover Says Help Sought

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reports his agents have been assisting the Secret Service in guarding President Johnson's life ever since the assassination of President Kennedy.

The nation's No. 1 crime fighter emphasized that the Secret Service still was in charge of security arrangements involving Mr. Johnson, but that it had asked the FBI to provide men to aid in the difficult task.

Mr. Hoover vigorously denied that there had been a lack of cooperation between the Secret Service and the FBI in the past and called any report of a rift between the two law enforcement agencies "totally without foundation."

DAILY LIAISON

There is daily liaison between Secret Service and the FBI on the President's travel itinerary and activities of groups whose members have shown a possibility of physical action against the Government, Hoover said in an exclusive interview.

His comments came as he began his 41st year as director of the Justice Dept. agency.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Marks a Milestone
AP Wirephoto

Since assuming control of the agency in 1924, Mr. Hoover has become such a respected figure in law enforcement that Mr. Johnson decided to sign an executive order exempting the director from the Civil Service regulation that would have required him to retire on his 70th birthday next January.

FAILURES OF REDS

Mr. Hoover showed no sign that he was thinking of retirement when he answered questions ranging from Communist attempts to infiltrate the civil rights movements to the grow-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 1
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

sch
Ltr: Jack Vandenberg
DM M. encl
5-12-64

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Mailing List
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5-12-64

MAY 11 1964

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ing size of his agency and its increased responsibilities.

The veteran agent acknowledged that Communists had had 'some success" in attempts to ease their way into civil rights organizations. But, he said the party has had "many failures" trying to influence Negro rights movements.

Mr. Hoover's voice and coloring varies as he switches rapidly from one subject to another in a conversation.

When he speaks of the "criminal scum" in the country or of Communist subversion, his voice becomes harsh and reflects a deep sense of contempt and indignation.

"Let me first emphasize that I realize that the vast majority of Negroes have rejected and recognized communism for what it is." Mr. Hoover said. "But Communist interest is not based on such noble ideals as improving the status or condition of the Negro in this country."

Infiltration, exploitation and control of the Negroes has been one of the top goals of the Communist party in this country for many years, Mr. Hoover said.

MORE DUTIES

Mr. Hoover said that "for many years I have been against the growth of the FBI. It has been my contention . . . that the FBI . . . should never be allowed to acquire the stature of a national police force."

He said it has been impossible to keep the FBI as small as he would like because Congress has annually passed laws expanding the agency's responsibilities.

Since he took over the FBI in 1924, Mr. Hoover has seen it grow from a total force of 657 men to more than 14,000, including 6,000 agents.

EX 110

REC 8 94- [illegible] 528

May 11, 1964

Honorable Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Lyle:

It was certainly good of you to comment so generously last night on the NBC Monitor program concerning my efforts as Director of this Bureau.

The incidents you mentioned brought back vivid memories, and your kind remarks mean a great deal to me. It was thoughtful of you and your colleagues to honor my Anniversary in this manner, and I want you to know that it is an evening I will always cherish.

Sincerely,

MAILED 20
MAY 11 1964
COM

Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Wilson is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

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70 JUN 22 1965

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EX 110

REC 8 94-8-15-528

May 8, 1964

Honorable Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

MAY 8 2 31 PM '64

Dear Lyle:

I have received your very kind remembrance of my Anniversary and want you to know how much your letter of May 5th means to me. I am well aware that this Bureau's reputation was achieved because of the loyal and dedicated efforts of all FBI employees and because of the staunch support we have received from good friends such as you.

You have my sincere thanks for the gracious sentiments you expressed.

MAILED 20
MAY 11 1964

Sincerely,

EDGAR

NOTE: Mr. Wilson is on the Special Correspondents' List. His last paragraph is intentionally ignored. He is referring to a column in the 5-4-64 issue of the "New York Times" by Anthony Lewis captioned "President Seeks To Retain Hoover" and indicating the President, by Executive Order, may waive compulsory retirement for the Director. The article contains some favorable comments but also contains other unwarranted criticisms and snide remarks.

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United Press International
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NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

LYLE C. WILSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 5, 1964

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Here it is almost your birthday again as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. So it is my pleasure to write to you again a letter of thank-you and well done.

The thank-you is in behalf of all of my fellow citizens for your influence over the years in support of the public peace and order and against the subversion that so menaces the American way of life.

The well done requires no explanation.

I was delighted to observe the White House response to the inquiries generated in a haze of doubt by Tony Lewis' piece in Monday's Times. The Lewis' piece seemed to me to be a notable example of political sharp shooting. It was the good fortune of all good citizens that Tony's shooting was not quite sharp enough.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

94-8-528

EX 110 REC 8

11 JUN 17 1965

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO RETAIN HOOVER

Might Waive Retirement of F.B.I. Chief Set for Jan. 1

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 3—President Johnson is considering a plan to waive the compulsory retirement age for J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover will be 70 years old next Jan. 1, and he would ordinarily have to step down on that birthday. But the chances are that he will remain in the job that has become so identified with him.

He took over as director of the F.B.I. on May 10, 1924. This will be 40 years ago next Sunday. President Johnson may well use the occasion of this anniversary to issue an order allowing Mr. Hoover to remain as director after he passes 70.

Few doubt that Mr. Hoover will stay on if he can. Some years ago there was talk of his retirement, but he has given no recent indication of wanting to give up the prestige and power he has accumulated.

Mr. Hoover is a phenomenon without any known equivalent in Washington—an official who rarely if ever receives anything but praise from politicians of either party.

As F.B.I. director he has built up over the years substantial independence from his own superior, the Attorney General and from any real Congressional control of F.B.I. appropriations or policies.

This independence has been both praised and criticized.

It is valued especially as an assurance that the F.B.I. will not be involved in partisan politics. Mr. Hoover has never registered in either party and has made a point of emphasizing the bureau's nonpartisanship.

Critics think it is wrong in principle to have a chief investigator so largely free of control by Justice Department officials. They say Mr. Hoover has gained excessive personal power by centralizing F.B.I. direction and publicity.

If the President does waive retirement for Mr. Hoover at 70, the reaction will doubtless be along these divergent lines. Most of the official comment will unquestionably be laudatory to the F.B.I. director.

A resolution has already been introduced in Congress to note and praise his 40th anniversary in the job. Mr. Hoover has won genuine admiration and friendship from many on Capitol Hill not only for his efficiency at the F.B.I. but also for numerous personal confidences and items of assistance.

He has had direct access to Presidents for many years. Presidents at least back through Franklin D. Roosevelt have found him invaluable in his information on people and events of the Washington scene.

Mr. Hoover is perhaps closer to President Johnson than to most occupants of the White House. They got along well for years before Mr. Johnson took over the Presidency last fall.

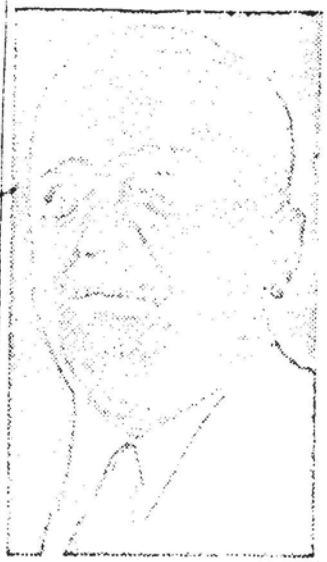
It was President Roosevelt, at the start of World War II, who originally assigned to Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I. the job of countering espionage and sabotage.

Since then, this has become a major element in the bureau's activities, with emphasis on fighting Communism. Mr. Hoover is a dedicated anti-Communist and has written and spoken at length on the threat of Communism.

The one area in which the bureau and its director have most often been criticized in recent years is civil rights.

Some civil rights organizations have charged the F.B.I. with insufficient concern about law violations by white racists in the South. They say bureau agents have developed too close relations with Southern police officials who may themselves violate Negro rights.

But these criticisms have drawn no support from Justice Department officials.



Associated Press

MAY EXTEND TENURE: J. Edgar Hoover, head of Federal Bureau of Investigation. The President may waive retirement rule when he becomes 70 next Jan. 1.

New York Times
5-4-64

RETOLOZ3188

September 15, 1965

REC-9 529

Mr. John M. Gleason
National Director
Boys' Clubs of America EX-105
771 First Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Gleason:

Your letter of September 9, 1965, with enclosures, has been received and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

I have reviewed the two columns on juvenile misbehavior and it will be entirely satisfactory to utilize them under my signature in the column of Miss Patricia McCormick. They certainly do bring a vital message to the young people of America.

As you will note, I have made a slight change in the text of the second of the two articles which are being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 17 1965

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)
SEP 21 1965 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures (2)
1 - Article File - Enclosures (2) (sent direct)

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NOTE: Gleason is a graduate of the 24th session of the FBI National Academy. We have had cordial correspondence with him in his capacity as an officer of Boys' Clubs of America. New York Office advised that Miss Patricia McCormick is a syndicated columnist for United Press International whose column appears in some 200 papers. New York Office could locate nothing derogatory concerning McCormick. She is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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E. A. WRIGHT — DETROIT

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

771 FIRST AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.

TEL. (212) 684-4400

September 9, 1965

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Hoover:

I am addressing this letter to you in two categories - first as the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and second, as one of the most highly respected and well known members of the Board of Directors of Boys' Clubs of America.

In carrying out its responsibilities our Public Information Department reports that Pat McCormick, Syndicated Columnist for United Press International, would very much like to use the attached under your name. Your statements and releases are avidly read by the American public and it is my opinion that such a release under your by-line would be the most effective possible.

If your answer is no, we will understand that there are valid reasons for your not wanting to do this. However, it is our intention to pursue the project through other channels if you feel you cannot do it. But as stated above, there is no one person on the American scene today who would give it more readership, thought and action than yourself.

We sincerely feel that the positive aspects of such an article would be in pursuit of our role of building Juvenile Decency.

Sincerely,

Jack Gleason

John M. Gleason

ENCLOSURE

Encl.

REC-9 24-8-25-529

EX-105

SEP 20 1965

SEP 21 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REMEMBER BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA IN YOUR WILL

HOW YOUR BOYS CAN GET INTO TROUBLE
by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI

Throughout the country, in 650 Clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war <u>for</u> something.

That something is juvenile <u>decency.</u>

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is:

"What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys' Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boys <u>will</u> get into trouble IF:

a) He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

b) You pride yourself on not prying into his life - where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

c) You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

d) His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

e) Home is a battleground for his parents.

f) You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

g) His allowance is out of line.

h) You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

i) He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through 'Stop' signs and place bets with a bookie.

j) You smile when he scoffs at 'squares' and admires those who 'get away with it.'

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-529
ORIGINAL RETURNED TO SENDER

k) You assume his problems are minor ones.

l) White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

m) You think the world is against you - and tell him so.

n) You see corruption around you - and accept it.

o) "Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

p) Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

q) Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

r) Your punishments are too harsh.

s) You are looking for 'something for nothing.'

t) You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble - delinquency - for your son. But juvenile <u>decency</u> calls for more than just for prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

PART TWO

In the previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the wrong track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself - and your son - a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from 'going wrong.' You want him to 'go right,' to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side - to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF -

a) You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

b) His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

c) You set aside time to spend with him - regularly.

d) You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

e) He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

f) You recognize the sorry fact that today the street - any street in any community - is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for 'hanging around.'

g) You know where he is, at all times.

h) There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

i) He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

j) You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

k) He can count on you for help with his homework - or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

l) You attend religious services with him.

m) He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

n) Your word to him is your bond - in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

o) You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones.)

p) You encourage him in a hobby: something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

q) He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

r) You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars - but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not 'go riding around with the gang.'

s) You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads....what he sees in the movies....his TV viewing.

t) You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers - and make sure they are.

u) You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

v) You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager - and you <u>listen</u> to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at alarming rates; [redacted] Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however - and often impossible - to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

And that means YOU.

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
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BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

771 FIRST AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.
TEL: (212) 684-4400

October 5, 1965

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Director Hoover:

Only a series of field trips prevented an earlier expression of my thanks for your approval of Patricia McCormick's syndicated column under your signature.

We are truly grateful for your cooperation in this matter. Reaching as it will a readership of many millions, this column will greatly aid our cause, to which you have already contributed so materially.

Our friends at United Press-International tell us that Part One of your two-part feature will go into national distribution on October 6. We shall soon send you original copies for your files.

I am confident that millions of Boys' Club supporters throughout the country join me in expressing to you our thanks and gratitude.

Sincerely,

N.Y.

Jack Gleason
JACK GLEASON

John M. Gleason
National Director

JMG/mf

Boys' Clubs of America

REC- 13 94-8-95-3308

EXP. PROC.
OCT 6 1965

18 OCT 11 1965

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5 OCT 19 1965

REMEMBER BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA IN YOUR WILL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

930987

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JOEL SINGER; ET AL.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BURGLARY OF BRINKS, INC.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 23-24, 1965
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

In connection with captioned case the Chicago Daily News said today in a story written by Charles Nicodemus, the FBI, [redacted] and the New York State police permitted the antitank gun used in this robbery to be stolen from under their noses. Nicodemus alleged the FBI became involved last March when two Lahti antitank guns and 200 rounds of ammunition were purchased from a gun shop in Alexandria, Virginia. The shop owner became suspicious and alerted the FBI and advised them the guns were destined for Plattsburgh, New York. According to this news account the FBI, in turn, alerted [redacted] because [redacted] and an unsolved Brink's robbery was attempted last February at [redacted] Nicodemus further alleged that the New York State Police joined the FBI and [redacted] on a surveillance at the Plattsburgh Railway Express agency office; however, this surveillance was maintained only during office hours. The express office was entered in the pre-dawn hours of April 8th and the antitank guns were stolen. This account further alleged that no announcement of the theft was made and that FBI Agents entered the Syracuse Brinks case immediately after it was discovered because Lahti guns had been used and because the Alexandria, Virginia, gun firm is the only company in North America which handles this item.

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NOT RECORDED

These allegations by Nicodemus are false. [redacted] did not participate in any surveillance on the railway express agency in Plattsburgh; however, such a surveillance was being maintained by ~~the Plattsburgh City~~ Police and the New York State Police [redacted] The FBI was notified on March 31, 1965, of the purchase of the two Lahti antitank guns in Alexandria. Our interest in this matter is based primarily on a possible violation of the Neutrality Act since the possibility existed that the guns were already destined for [redacted] which would be a violation of this statute. Our Albany Office was instructed to notify appropriate Customs officials and local police authorities of the purchase of these two guns and ammunition. The office was advised that these items were in 6 boxes marked "machine parts" and were shipped on March 31, 1965,

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2 ENCLOSURE

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HHA:mlk (4) 1 - Mr. [redacted] 1 - Mr. Rosen CONTINUED - over

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via railway express to one James Cobb, Plattsburgh, New York, to arrive there on April 5, 1965. A foot locker was included in this shipment which was believed to contain the ammunition. Detailed information concerning the purchase and shipment of these weapons was disseminated [redacted] No active investigation was conducted by Albany pased on existing instructions because of possible international implications.

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which

My office has advised United Press International that the allegations concerning the FBI contained in Charles Nicodemus's story are false.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

right

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UPI-94
(BRINKS)
CHICAGO--THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS SAID TODAY IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY THAT A SLIPUP BY POLICE OF TWO COUNTRIES HELPED PROVIDE THE HEAVY ARTILLERY FOR THE $400,000 BRINKS ROBBERY AT SYRACUSE, N.Y.

THE DISPATCH, WRITTEN BY CHARLES NICODEMUS OF THE NEWSPAPER'S WASHINGTON BUREAU, SAID THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND THE NEW YORK STATE POLICE WERE WATCHING A SHIPMENT OF ANTITANK GUNS APPARENTLY USED IN THE ROBBERY. BUT THEY ALLOWED THE THIEVES TO STEAL THE GUNS FROM UNDER THEIR NOSES, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

IT SAID THE FBI BECAME INVOLVED LAST MARCH WHEN A MAN BOUGHT TWO LAHTI ANTITANK GUNS AND 200 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION FROM A GUN SHOP AT ALEXANDRIA, VA. THE SHOP OWNER, JOHNNY RICHARDS, BECAME SUSPICIOUS WHEN THE PURCHASER GAVE HIM AN ADDRESS WHICH PROVED FALSE.

THE DAILY NEWS SAID RICHARDS ALERTED THE FBI, WHICH TOLD HIM TO DELAY DELIVERY UNTIL THEIR AGENTS COULD MONITOR THE DEAL. IT SAID THE GUNS WERE THEN SHIPED BY RAIL TO PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., MARKED AS "ELEVATOR MACHINERY PARTS."

CANADIAN AUTHORITIES WERE ALERTED, THE NEWS SAID BECAUSE PLATTSBURGH IS CLOSE TO THAT COUNTRY'S BORDER AND AN UNSUCCESSFUL BRINKS ROBBERY WAS ATTEMPTED LAST FEBRUARY AT QUENBEC CITY, QUEBEC, IN WHICH THE THIEVES USED LAHTI ANTITANK GUNS. THE "MOUNTIES" WERE ALSO FEARFUL THAT THE AMMUNITION MIGHT WIND UP IN THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH SEPARATISTS MOVEMENT, FRONT DE LIBERATION DE QUEBEC, THE NEWS SAID.

THE NEWS SAID STATE POLICE JOINED THE FBI AND THE MOUNTIES ON A WATCH AT THE PLATTSBURGH RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY OFFICE; BUT IT SAID THE WATCH WAS MAINTAINED ONLY DURING OFFICE HOURS--8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

IT SAID THE OFFICE WAS ENTERED IN THE PRE-DAWN HOURS OF APRIL 8 AND THE GUNS WERE STOLEN.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE THEFT WAS MADE, THE NEWS SAID. FBI AGENTS ENTERED THE SYRACUSE BRINKS CASE IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT WAS DISCOVERED MONDAY BECAUSE LAHTI GUNS HAD BEEN USED AND BECAUSE THE ALEXANDRIA, VA., FIRM IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN NORTH AMERICA WHICH HANDLES THE ITEMS.
10/29--EG348PED

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What about

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

16 NOV 15 1965

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UPI-96
ADD BRINKS, CHICAGO (UPI-94)
(FBI HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON HAD NO COMMENT ON THE CHICAGO REPORT.)
10/29--EG352PED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 October 29, 1965

TO:

- ✓ Director
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Clayton
- Miss Gandy
- Miss Holmes
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Branch
- Mrs. Skillman
- Mrs. Brown
- John Quander

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
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Mr. Tavel	
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Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

See Me — For appropriate action
Send File — Note and Return
Please Call Me

DeLoach states that the allegation in the attached release is not true and he has denied it to the UPI. I am trying to get a memorandum as to the facts. - Expedite.

Clyde Tolson

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-

ENCLOSURE

87-

November 18, 1965

REC 36 531

Mr. John M. Gleason
National Director
Boys' Clubs of America
771 First Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Gleason:

Thank you for your letter of November 12th enclosing copies of my articles which appeared in various newspapers.

It was certainly thoughtful of you to make these available to me, and I am pleased to note the widespread coverage afforded these items. As always, it is a privilege for me to be of assistance in connection with your efforts to further juvenile decency.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
NOV 18 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Gleason was given permission by letter of 9-15-65 to use two articles concerning juvenile decency and the Boys' Clubs of America in a column for release by United Press International. No changes were made in publication of the articles except for a sentence added to the second one which states that the Director is confident that parents will do their share to see that juvenile decency supplants juvenile delinquency.

JVA:jol
(5)

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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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60 NOV 24 1965

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ROBERT W. WOODRUFF — ATLANTA
E. A. WRIGHT — DETROIT

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

771 FIRST AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
TEL: (212) 684-4400

November 12, 1965

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Director Hoover:

I would like at this time to once again express my appreciation for your cooperation on the articles under your name (Part I and Part II) for the United Press International.

We also felt that you might want to look over some of the returns which have been duplicated and are attached. These are for the parts mentioned above.

As stated to you on other occasions, both your spoken and written word command the highest public attention of any of our P.R. activities. We were very much interested in the variety of headlines used by the local editors in presenting this story.

Again, our appreciation and thanks.

Sincerely,

John M. Gleason

REC 36 94-8-95-531

John M. Gleason
National Director

4 NOV 23 1965

Special NA

JMG/mf
Encls.

ENCLOSURE

ack. 11-18-65

JVA:jcl

REMEMBER BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA IN YOUR WILL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/1/65

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JOEL SINGER: ET AL.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BURGLARY OF BRINKS, INC.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 23-24, 1965
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

In connection with the false story written by Charles Nicodemus concerning captioned matter, United Press International published the FBI's denial. Attached for the Director's information is the denial which appeared on the UPI ticker at 5:33 p.m. on Friday, 10/29/65. This item has been picked up by the news media and a good story appeared in Saturday's issue of the Evening Star. (attached) It is noted that this article points out "The FBI, which had no jurisdiction in such a matter, notified all the law enforcement agencies that would be concerned." This article also points out that the law enforcement agencies which actually mounted a surveillance on the railway express office in Plattsburgh, New York, were the New York State Police and the Plattsburgh City Police.

It is believed that our rapid denial of the false story by Charles Nicodemus to UPI proved to be effective since the news media very quickly lost interest in the lie being spread by Nicodemus.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
HHA:mlk (4)

94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 1[illegible] 1965

NOV 2 1965

CRIME RECORDS

3 - ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94- HQ-8-95

Serial 531

EBF

531

BEAVER, PA.
COUNTY TIMES
— D. 29,630 —

OCT 6 1965

94-8-95-531

BATTLE FOR JUVENILE DECENCY

American Boys' Clubs Engaged In War

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

Throughout the country, in 850 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war for something.

That something is juvenile decency.

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is:

"What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys' Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

—He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

—You pride yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents.

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

—He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

—You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."

—You assume his problems are minor ones.

—White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

— You think the world is against you — and tell him so.

—You see corruption around you — and accept it.

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

— Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

—Your punishments are too harsh.

—You are looking for "something for nothing."

—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

GREENSBURG, PA.
TRIBUNE REVIEW
— D. 18,841 —

OCT 7 1965

Parents Must Work To Get Children Going 'Right' As Well As Not Going Wrong

(EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For United Press International

In the previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the WRONG track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son — a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

—You recognize the sorry fact that today the street — ANY street in ANY community — is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read and study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boy's Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boy's Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework —or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't scorn when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—You encourage him in a hobby —something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars —but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

—You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers —and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible —to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

GREENSBURG, PA.
TRIBUNE REVIEW
— D. 18,841 —

OCT 8 1965

J. Edgar Hoover Praises U.S. Boys Clubs In Battle For Juvenile Decency

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war for something.

That something is juvenile decency.

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is: "What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys' Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

—He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

—You pride yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents.

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

—He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

—You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."

—You assume his problems are minor ones.

—White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

—You think the world is against you — and tell him so.

—You see corruption around you — and accept it.

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

—Your threatened punishments are nt carried ut.

—You are lookig fo "something for nothing."

—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some ... that, too.

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RICHMOND, IND.
PALLADIUM-ITEM
D. 28,396 S. 28,828
OCT 6 1965

Clues That Point To Trouble For Your Boy Are Offered By J. Edgar Hoover

Editor's Note: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the followng dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

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You Accept Corruption

—You think the world is against you, and tell him so.

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Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble, delinquency, for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the *making of a good* citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next article.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
MONITOR-PROGRESS
— D. 13,142 —
OCT 7 1965

Boys' Clubs Wage War for Decency, Hoover Says

Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
United Press International

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• "Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

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Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.

FALL RIVER, MASS.
HERALD NEWS
— D. 41,182 —

OCT 6 1965

FBI Director Stresses Parental Role In Crusade for Juvenile Decency

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for United Press International

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Next: How to give your boy a chance.

HOLLAND, MICH.
SENTINEL
D. 13,950

OCT 6 1965

Role of Parents Important In Juvenile Decency Crusade

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CHICO, CALIF.
ENTERPRISE-RECORD
D. 15,047

OCT 5 1965

Hoover Series

What Can I Do to Keep My Boy Out of Trouble?

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

FLINT, MICH.
JOURNAL
D. 101,023 S. 100,920

OCT 6 1965

War Waged for Decency

FBI Chief Cites Boys' Club Value

Boys' club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Hoover, director of the FBI is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war for something.

That something is juvenile decency.

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is:

"What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys' Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

—He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

—You pride yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents.

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

—He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

—You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."

—You assume his problems are minor ones.

—White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

— You think the world is against you — and tell him so.

—You see corruption around you — and accept it.

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

— Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

—Your punishments are too harsh.

—You are looking for "something for nothing."

—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

Nezt: How to give your boy a chance.

CANTON, OHIO
REPOSITORY
D. 70,496 S. 77,659
OCT 11 1965

FBI Chief Lists:

Sure Fire Ways To Delinquency

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written for United Press International)

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First of A Series

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HE GETS whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

YOU PRIDE yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

YOU AVOID PTA meetings, never visit his school.

HIS SIDE is your side in his arguments with teachers.

HOME IS a battleground for his parents.

YOU EXPECT him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

HIS ALLOWANCE is out of line.

YOU SAY "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

HE IS EXPECTED to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

YOU SMILE when he scoffs at "square" and admires those who "get away with it."

YOU ASSUME his problems are minor ones.

WHITE LIES are all right for you but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

YOU THINK the world is against you—and tell him so.

YOU SEE corruption around you — and accept it.

"LET GEORGE DO IT" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

ELECTION DAY is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

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YOUR PUNISHMENTS are too harsh.

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YOU NEVER ADMIT you could be wrong.

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NEXT: How to give your boy a chance

COSHOCTON, OHIO
TRIBUNE
D. 10,074 S. 10,360
OCT 7 1965

Boys' Clubs of America Staging War on Crime

(Editors: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

PART I

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

GREENVILLE, S.C.
NEWS
D. 82,932 — S. 87,793
OCT 7 1965

Your Boy

Editors note: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

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—You pride yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

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—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

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—You think the world is against you—and tell him so.

—You see corruption around you—and accept it.

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

You are looking for "something for nothing."

—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble —delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime.

But you don't want merely to keep your son from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side—to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on th previous list.

—His friends are welcomed or at least known in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his vol-

Is Bound To Get Into Trouble If You Follow These Few Simple Rules

ume of energy. At his Boys' Club he finds a sports program in season.

—You recognize the sorry fact that today the streets of ANY street in ANY community is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know here he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework—or, at least, you be interest in cars—but you be major ones).

—He has an interest in his program in school.

—You encourage him in a hobby — something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for constituted authority; the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming

—You encourage him in a gang.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager — and you exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers — and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on occasion.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service.

—He sees you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

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believe (and stick to it) that he invites you) and share his pride a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, party with millions of responsible parents that will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

—You assume his problems are minor ones.

—White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

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—You see corruption around you—and accept it.

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GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.
NEWS
D. 19,726 — S. 19,990

OCT 11 1965

Parental Role in 'Juvenile Decency'

(Editor's Note: Executive Director Mahlon Lloyn of the Garden Grove Boys Club (a West Orange County United Fund beneficiary), reports 1391 boys enrolled in the program, with ranks growing daily. Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquenty. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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—You pride yourself on not prying into his life—where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents.

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

—He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

—You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who get away with it."

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—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble—delinquency—for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

YREKA, CALIF.
SISKIYOU NEWS
D. 3,394

OCT 11 1965

Hoover Cites Parental Role In Juvenile Decency Crusade

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

KANNAPOLIS, N.C.
INDEPENDENT
D. 11,579 — S. 11,595

OCT 13 1965

Parents Often To Blame For Downfall Of Their Children

(Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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HOLLISTER, CALIF.
FREE LANCE
D. 3,256

OCT 6 1965

Juvenile Decency Pitfalls Are Seen

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BOSTON, MASS.
EVENING GLOBE
— D. 144,855 —
OCT 6 1965

JUVENILE DECENCY—I

He Will Get In Trouble If . .

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By United Press International

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

LEBANON, N.H.
VALLEY NEWS
D. 6,911
OCT 18 1965

Parents' Actions

Juvenile Delinquency

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

JEANNETTE, PA.
NEWS-DISPATCH
— D. 11,273 —
OCT 7 1965

Says Boys' Club Leaders

Parents' Actions Can Lead To Delenquency

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Leads To Trouble

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— You think the world is against you — and tell him so.

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'Let George Do It'

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

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Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

LAWRENCE, MASS.
EAGLE-TRIBUNE
— D. 42,165 —
OCT 18 1965

Trouble For Boys Is Certain . . . If

Editor: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

PART I
By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
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That something is juvenile decency.

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

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No one at Boys' Club has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

—He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

—You pride yourself on not prying into his life—where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents.

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

—*He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.*

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—You assume his problems are minor ones.

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Next: How to give your boy a chance.

MANCHESTER, N.H.
UNION LEADER
— D. 52,021 —

OCT 18 1965

FBI Chief Says:

You Can Bet Boy Will Get Into Trouble If His Parents Fall Into These Traps

EDITORS: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

PIQUA, OHIO
CALL
— D. 10,312 —

OCT 7 1965

Parents Have Vital Role Pro moting Juvenile Decency

EDITOR'S NOTE: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is also a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

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EL CENTRO, CALIF.
PRESS
D. 8,413 S. 12,561
OCT 7 1965

They Guarantee Your Boy Will Get Into Trouble

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

FREDERICK, OKLA.
LEADER
D. 3,649
OCT 17 1965

Top crime fighter cites parental role in vital crusade for juvenile delinquency

(Editors: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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(NEXT SUNDAY: How to give your boy a chance.)

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ.
PROGRESS
— D. 6,353 —

OCT 21 1965

Hoover, part I

How boys stay out of trouble

Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

HOOPESTON, ILL.
CHRONICLE-HERALD
— D. 3,021 —

OCT 19 1965

FBI Chief Hails Boy's Club Work

(Editors: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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RAVENNA, OHIO
RECORD & COURIER-TRIBUNE
— D. 18,818 —

OCT 6 1965

FBI's Hoover: Parents Set Up Delinquency

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PATERSON, N.J.
CALL
– D. 35,627 –
OCT 6 1965

J. Edgar Hoover Tells How

Neglect Sends Your Boy To Jail

Boys' Club leaders say you can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Club of America.

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
NEWS
D. 17,051 S. 29,915

OCT 7 1965

For Juvenile Delinquency

Parents Can Set the Scene

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

PAINESVILLE, OHIO
TELEGRAPH
— D. 21,174 —

OCT 9 1965

FBI chief cites parental role in fighting delinquency

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NEXT: Give your boy a chance.

WOODBURY, N.J.
TIMES
— D. 15,774 —

OCT 6 1965

KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE

Boys' Clubs Fill Gap

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance.)

AUSTIN, TEX.
STATESMAN
— D. 26,568 —

OCT 6 1965

Here's Fastest Way

Get Your Boy Into Trouble

(Editors: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

PART 1
By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war for something.

That something is juvenile decency.

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is:

"What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys' Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

VINELAND, N.J.
TIMES-JOURNAL
D. 12,785

OCT 6 1965

Boys Clubs Uncover Clues to Juvenile Delinquency

EDITOR'S NOTE: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

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Next: How to give your boy a chance.

JAMESTOWN, N.Y.
POST JOURNAL
— D. 28,088 —

OCT 9 1965

Year After Year

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Boys' Clubs Are In A War For

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J. EDGAR HOOVER

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Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too.

These are guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the wrong track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son —a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side —to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him —regularlyy.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his vol-

JAMESTOWN, N.Y.
POST JOURNAL
— D. 28,088 —

OCT 9 1965

Juvenile Decency

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— You recognize the sorry fact that today's street — ANY street in [illegible] unity — is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read and study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boy's Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boy's Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework —or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—You encourage him in a hobby —something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars —but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

— You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers —and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you listen to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rrate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boy' s Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible — to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

JAMAICA, N.Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS
D. 304,330 — S. 365,701

OCT 7 1965

Decency vs. Delinquency

Hoover Has a Word on Juveniles

Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following UPI dispatch, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

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- He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.
- You pride yourself on not prying into his life—where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.
- You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.
- His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.
- Home is a battleground for his parents.
- You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.
- His allowance is out of line.
- You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."
- He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.
- You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."
- You assume his problems are minor ones.
- White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.
- You think the world is against you—and tell him so.
- You see corruption around you—and accept it.
- "Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.
- Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.
- Your threatened punishments are not carried out.
- Your punishments are too harsh.
- You are looking for "something for nothing."
- You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble—delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too.

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- You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.
- You also "make" time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?".
- He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)
- You recognize the sorry fact today the street —any street in any community — is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."
- You know where he is, at all times.
- There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.
- He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.
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WILMINGTON, N.C.
STAR
D. 17,908 — S. 23,685
OCT 7 1965

Nation's Boys Clubs

Fight For Juvenile Decency

Editor's Note: Boy's Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Club of America.

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEWS
— D. 6,598 —
OCT 7 1965

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

BROCKTON, MASS.
ENTERPRISE & TIMES
— D. 47,397 —
OCT 11 1965

Boys' Clubs Are Engaged in War for Juvenile 'Decency'

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
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TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE
D. 29,510 — S. 46,057
OCT 10 1965

PART 1:

Top Crime Fighter Cites Parental Role In Vital Crusade for Juvenile Decency

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.
DESERT SUN
D. 8,839

OCT 7 1965

J. EDGAR SPEAKS OUT

. . . How To Ruin Your Son

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

EFFINGHAM, ILL.
NEWS
D. 7,962

OCT 7 1965

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—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

—Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

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Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son.

But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

Next: How to give your boy a chance.

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS
D. 55,622 — S. 60,916
OCT 6 1965

Signs Show Which Way Your Boy Will Go

Are You Setting Scene for Delinquency?

(Editor's note: In the following dispatch, the first of two written for United Press International, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, cites some of the ways parents set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is war for something.

That something is juvenile decency.

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NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
POST
D. 83,128 — S. 76,612
OCT 10 1965

Today's Focus On A

WOMAN'S WORLD

Juvenile Decency Crusade Must Be Fought by Parents

(Editor's Note.: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written for United Press International)

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

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That something is juvenile DECENCY.

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"What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

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Duties of Parents Listed To Avoid Boy's Troubles

EDITOR'S NOTE — J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boy's Clubs of America. In this two-part series, he will set guidelines for combating juvenile delinquency.

J. Edgar Hoover

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
For United Press International

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ROCKFORD, ILL.
REGISTER-REPUBLIC
— D. 33,137 —
OCT 11 1965

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
ENTERPRISE
D. 24,387 — S. 54,925
OCT 3 1965

FBI head cites parental role in juvenile decency

(Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America. Editor.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for United Press International

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance.)

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
REGISTER
D. 98,547 — S. 109,204
OCT 6 1965

Hoover Lists Some Don'ts For Parents

EDITOR'S NOTE: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

PART 1
By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
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ALTOONA, PA.
MIRROR
— D. 33,808 —

OCT 6 1965

Boys' Clubs at War

Parents Often Set Scene For Juvenile Delinquency

PART I

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
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— (Next: How to give your boy a chance).

ALHAMBRA, CALIF.
POST-ADVOCATE
— D. 13,572 —

OCT 9 1965

War for Juvenile Decency Launched

(Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America—EDITOR)

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

ASHLAND, OHIO
TIMES-GAZETTE
D. 9,481

OCT 6 1965

Part one

Parents vital in decency crusade

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

LUBBOCK, TEX.
MORN. AVALANCHE-JOURNAL
D. 54,907 — S. 66,357

OCT 6 1965

WITNESSED BY BOYS' CLUBS

Some Acts Almost Insure Your Son's Delinquency

EDITORS NOTE: — Boy's Club Leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

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Written For
United Press International

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No Whole Answer

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You're Too Busy

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

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Let Others Give

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(Next: How to give your boy A Chance)

CAMDEN, N.J.
COURIER-POST
— D. 92,150 —

OCT 6 1965

FBI Chief Writes on Delinquency

Clues Indicate That Trouble Lies Ahead

(Editor's Note: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

AUBURN, N. Y.
CITIZEN ADVERTISER
— D. 12,922 —

OCT 7 1965

Boys' Clubs — 2

Positive Parental Plan Aids Boys to Stay on Right Track

EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER...
Written for United Press International

In the previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the WRONG track. By eliminating these you can save yourself and your son — a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life.

IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him — regularly.

—You also make time to listen to him — regularly.

—You ask, "Can I help?" when he seems troubled.

—You show him you are interested in his activities, his problems.

—You show respect for his opinions.

—You recognize that he is a person, with his own rights, his own feelings.

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework, at least an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he does minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the things he tells you).

—You make time to listen to him — regularly.

—You ask, "Can I help?" when he seems troubled.

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—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework, at least an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he does minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the things he tells you).

—You make time to listen to him — regularly.

—You ask, "Can I help?" when he seems troubled.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
MONITOR-PROGRESS
— D. 13,142 —
OCT 7 1985

Boys' Clubs Wage War for Decency, Hoover Says

Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
United Press International

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war for something. That something is juvenile decency.

At these clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is: "What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

- He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.
- You pride yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.
- You avoid PTA meetings.
- His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.
- Home is a battleground for his parents.
- You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.
- His allowance is out of line.
- You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."
- He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.
- You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."
- You assume his problems are minor ones.
- White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.
- You think the world is against you — and tell him so.
- You see corruption around you — and accept it.
- "Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.
- Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.
- Your threatened punishments are not carried out.
- Your punishments are too harsh.
- You are looking for "something for nothing."
- You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.

FLINT, MICH.
JOURNAL
D. 101,023 S. 100,920
OCT 6 1985

War Waged for Decency

FBI Chief Cites Boys' Club Value

Boys' club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Hoover, director of the FBI is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.

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Next: How to give your boy a chance.

FALL RIVER, MASS.
HERALD NEWS
— D. 41,182 —

OCT 6 1965

FBI Director Stresses Parental Role In Crusade for Juvenile Decency

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for United Press International

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Next: How to give your boy a chance.

HOLLAND, MICH.
SENTINEL
D. 13,950

OCT 6 1965

Role of Parents Important In Juvenile Decency Crusade

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RICHMOND, IND.
PALLADIUM-ITEM
D. 28,396 S. 28,828
OCT 6 1965

Clues That Point To Trouble For Your Boy Are Offered By J. Edgar Hoover

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You Accept Corruption

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BOSTON, MASS.
EVENING GLOBE
— D. 144,855 —
OCT 6 1965

JUVENILE DECENCY—I

He Will Get In Trouble If . . .

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
By United Press International

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(NEXT: How to give your boy a chance.)

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS
D. 55,622 — S. 60,916
OCT 7 1965

NEWS
for and about WOMEN

Positive Parental Plan Helps Boys To Find and Stay on the Right Track

(Editors: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

In the previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the wrong track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son — a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

— You set aside time to spend with him — regularly.

— You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

— He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

— You recognize the sorry fact today the street — any street in any community — is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

— There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

— He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

— You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

— He can count on you for help with his homework — or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

— He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

— Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

— You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

— You encourage him in a hobby — something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

— He sees you show respect for democratic authority: the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

— You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars — but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

— You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers — and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

— You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager — and you listen to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however — and often impossible — to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

WEIRTON, W. VA.
TIMES
— D. 6,565 —

OCT 6 1965

Boys Clubs Of America 'War' For Something

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

CHICO, CALIF.
ENTERPRISE-RECORD
D. 15,047

OCT 5 1965

Hoover Series

What Can I Do to Keep My Boy Out of Trouble?

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(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
REGISTER
D. 98,547 — S. 109,204
OCT 7 1965

Hoover Lists Guideposts On The Road To Juvenile Decency

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—You set aside time to spend with him — regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

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I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

PORTLAND, ME.
TELEGRAM
— S. 101,421 —
OCT 17 1965

Parents Ask: What Can I Do To

Editor's Note: Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene for juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Club of America.

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Keep My Boy Out Of Trouble?

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—You know where he is, at all times,

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework —or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

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—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible —to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

BEAVER, PA.
COUNTY TIMES
— D. 29,630 —

OCT 7 1965

THESE SIMPLE RULES WILL HELP

How To Keep Your Son Out Of Trouble

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for United Press International

In the previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the WRONG track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son — a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

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—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

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—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—You encourage him in a hobby —something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars —but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

— You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers —and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
REGISTER
D. 98,547 — S. 109,204
OCT 7 1965

Hoover Lists Guideposts On The Road To Juvenile Decency

EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

Written for

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—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

Spend Time With Him

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Encourage Hobbies

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—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible —to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

WILLINGBORO, N.J.
COUNTY TIMES
D. 19,530

OCT 8 1965

Avoid Pitfalls That Send Youngsters Onto Wrong Track

EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
United Press International

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—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

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—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers —and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

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I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant Juvenile Delinquency.

TEXARKANA, ARK.
GAZETTE
D. 24,685 — S. 28,505

OCT 17 1965

Hoover Cites Parental Role In Juvenile Decency Crusade

Boys' Club leaders can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble if you do certain things. In the following dispatch, the first of two, J. Edgar Hoover cites some of the ways parents can set the scene from juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written for United Press International)

Throughout the country, in 350 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war. It is war for something.

That something is juvenile decency.

At these clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is: "What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question. But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

—He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing.

—You pride yourself on not prying into his life—where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school.

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents.

—You expect him to attend religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now. Tell me later."

—He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

—You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."

—You assume his problems are minor ones.

—White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

—You think the world is against you—and tell him so.

—You see corruption around you—and accept it.

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

—Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

—Your punishments are too harsh.

—You are looking for "something for nothing."

—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble —delinquency— for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.
NEWS
— D. 16,571 —

OCT 16 1965

J. Edgar Hoover Speaks Out

Positive Parental Plan Helps Boys To Find and Stay on the Right Track

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
United Press International

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

IN THE previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the WRONG track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son — a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do — on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—HIS FRIENDS are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him — regularly.

—You also "make" time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

— You recognize the sorry fact that today the street — ANY street in ANY community — is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—HE CAN count on you for help with his homework — or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—YOU ENCOURAGE him in a hobby — something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority: the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars — but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

— You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—YOU KNOW the places in your community that should be off-limits to teenagers — and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teenager — and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

JUVENILE CRIME is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however — and often impossible — to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

MANCHESTER, N.H.
UNION LEADER
— D. 52,021 —

OCT 19 1965

FBI Chief Advises:

Be the Kind of Parent Who Gives Child Better Than Average Chance To Go Right

(EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

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—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

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—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers — and make sure they are.

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GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.
NEWS
D. 19,726 — S. 19,990
OCT 12 1965

More Rules to Prevent Boy From Being Juvenile Delinquent

(Editor's Note: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong. With an ever-growing Boys Club of Garden Grove now serving nearly 1400 boys, under supervision of Executive Director Makkee Lloyn, the articles are thought to be of particular interest locally. The Boys Club of Garden Grove is a West Orange County United Fund agency.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written for United Press International)

In previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the wrong track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son — a great deal of heartbreak.

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—You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

—You recognize the sorry fact today the street—any street in any community—is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

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LAWRENCE, MASS.
EAGLE-TRIBUNE
— D. 42,165 —

OCT 19 1965

Hoover Offers Suggestions To Guide Boys 'Right'

EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Club of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

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NYACK
JOURNAL NEWS
— D. 23,551 —

OCT 8 1965

You Can Beat JD

Just Caring Is Important

J. EDGAR HOOVER

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ROCKFORD, ILL
REGISTER-REPUBLIC
— D. 33,137 —
OCT 12 1965

Here's Positive List for Molding Child's Attitude

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J. Edgar Hoover

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For United Press International

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AVOID PITFALLS

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—You recognize the sorry fact today the street—any street in any community—is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

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—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

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REMEMBER YOUTH

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager—and you listen to what he has to tell you.

KANNAPOLIS, N.C.
INDEPENDENT
D. 11,579 — S. 11,595
OCT 14 1965

J. Edgar Hoover Has Advice For Parents

(In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written For United Press International)

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EL CENTRO, CALIF.
PRESS
D. 8,413 S. 12,561
OCT 13 1965

NOT JUST NOT 'GOING WRONG'

Ifs For A Better-Than-Average Chance To Steer A Boy Right

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SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS
D. 55,622 — S. 60,916
OCT 7 1965

NEWS
for and about WOMEN

Positive Parental Plan Helps Boys To Find and Stay on the Right Track

(Editors: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

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ROLLA, MO.
NEWS
D. 5,562

OCT 6 1965

Hoover Lists Methods Of Keeping Your Child 'Right'

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By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
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PART II

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BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.
EXAMINER-ENTERPRISE
D. 11,616 S. 11,744

OCT 12 1965

Here's How To Keep Your Boy From Going Wrong

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RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
ENTERPRISE
D. 24,387 — S. 54,925
OCT 9 1965

Crime fighter tells how to steer boy on right path

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Boys Clubs Cite Rules to Aid in Youth Training

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MEDINA, N. Y.
JOURNAL REGISTER
— D.3,970 —
OCT 13 1965

Boys Clubs Of America 'War' For Something

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

Throughout the country, in 650 clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America are engaged in a war.

It is a war *for* something.

That something is juvenile decency.

At these Clubs, and elsewhere, parents ask one question, over and over.

In its simplest form it is.

"What can I do to keep my boy out of trouble?"

No one at Boys' Clubs has the whole answer to such a basic question But there are some definite clues, gained through more than a century of working with boys. For example, Boys' Clubs can almost guarantee that your boy will get into trouble IF:

—He gets whatever he asks for, because it's easier than arguing

—You pride yourself on not prying into his life — where he spends his time, his friends, his after-school activities.

—You avoid PTA meetings, never visit his school

—His side is your side in his arguments with teachers.

—Home is a battleground for his parents

—*You expect him to attend* religious services but are too busy yourself.

—His allowance is out of line.

—You say, "I'm busy now! Tell me later."

—He is expected to live up to the letter of the law, while you run through "Stop" signs and place bets with a bookie.

—You smile when he scoffs at "squares" and admires those who "get away with it."

—You assume his problems are minor ones

—White lies are all right for you, but he is expected to tell the whole truth.

— You think the world is against you — and tell him so.

—You see corruption around you — and accept it.

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and

—"Let George do it" is your attitude towards charity and community service.

—Election Day is a holiday for you; you don't vote.

— Your threatened punishments are not carried out.

—Your punishments are too harsh.

—You are looking for "something for nothing".

—You never admit you could be wrong.

Avoiding these traps is the first step in preventing trouble — delinquency — for your son. But juvenile decency calls for more than just prevention of crime. It calls for the making of a good citizen. Generations of experience at Boys' Clubs has given them some rules for that, too. The positive side will appear in the next column.

(Next: How to give your boy a chance).

WEIRTON, W. VA.
TIMES
— D, 6,666 —
OCT 6 1965

EL CENTRO, CALIF.
PRESS
D. 8,413 S. 12,561
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—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers —and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rrate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible —to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
REGISTER-REPUBLIC
— D. 33,137 —
OCT 12 1965

Here's Positive List for Molding Child's Attitude

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
For United Press International

J. Edgar Hoover

In the previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the wrong track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself—and your son—a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

AVOID PITFALLS

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

—You recognize the sorry fact today the street—any street in any community—is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boy's Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework—or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious service with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond—in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—You encourage him in a hobby—something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars—but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

—You exercise certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers — and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

REMEMBER YOUTH

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager—and you listen to what he has to tell you.

KANSAPOLIS, N.C.
INDEPENDENT
D. 11,579 — S. 11,595
OCT 14 1965

J. Edgar Hoover Has Advice For Parents

(In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written For United Press International)

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LAWRENCE, MASS.
EAGLE-TRIBUNE
— D. 42,165 —

OCT 19 1965

Hoover Offers Suggestions To Guide Boys 'Right'

EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Club of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for United Press International

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—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?".

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.

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I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

NYACK JOURNAL NEWS
— D. 23,551 —

OCT 8 1965

You Can Beat JD

Just Caring Is Important

J. EDGAR HOOVER

(Editors: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

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Written for United Press International

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GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.
NEWS
D. 19,726 — S. 19,990
OCT 12 1965

More Rules to Prevent Boy From Being Juvenile Delinquent

(Editor's Note: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong. With an ever-growing Boys Club of Garden Grove now serving nearly 1400 boys, under supervision of Executive Director Mahion Lloyn, the articles are thought to be of particular interest locally. The Boys Club of Garden Grove is a West Orange County United Fund agency.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written for United Press International)

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But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do on the positive side — to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life. IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

—You recognize the sorry fact today the street—any street in any community—is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework —or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—You encourage him in a hobby—something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars—but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

—You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers—and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

MANCHESTER, N.H.
UNION LEADER
— D. 52,021 —

OCT 19 1965

FBI Chief Advises:

Be the Kind of Parent Who Gives Child Better Than Average Chance To Go Right

(EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

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(Written for United Press International)

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However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him — regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

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—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

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—He sees you show respect for democratic authority: the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars — but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

—You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers — and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teenager — and you listen to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however — and often impossible — to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.
NEWS
— D. 16,571 —

OCT 16 1965

J. Edgar Hoover Speaks Out

Positive Parental Plan Helps Boys To Find and Stay on the Right Track

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
United Press International

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

IN THE previous column, we discussed guaranteed methods for setting your boy on the WRONG track. By eliminating them, you can save yourself — and your son —a great deal of heartbreak.

But you don't want merely to keep him from "going wrong." You want him to "go right," to become a fine, happy citizen. The Boys' Clubs of America have found things you can do—on the positive side —to help your son to a better life. No answer is perfect or complete. However, you can help your youngster and give him a better-than-average chance in life, IF:

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—HIS FRIENDS are welcomed (or at least known) in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him — regularly.

—You also "make" time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

— You recognize the sorry fact that today the street — ANY street in ANY community —is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—HE CAN count on you for help with his homework —or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do, you will never hear of the major ones).

—YOU ENCOURAGE him in a hobby —something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys' Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority: the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars —but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

— You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—YOU KNOW the places in your community that should be off-limits to teenagers — and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teenager — and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

JUVENILE CRIME is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however —and often impossible —to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR
D. 21,307 S. 21,338

OCT 7 1965

FBI Director Instructs Parents

U.S. Boys' Clubs Find Ways To Help Son Live Better Life

In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written For
United Press International

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'IFS' Are Noted

—You avoid the pitfalls on the previous list.

—His friends are welcomed or at least known in your home.

—You set aside time to spend with him—regularly.

—You also 'make' time to listen when he says, "Can I ask you something?"

—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.

Fact Recognized

—You recognize the sorry fact that today the street—ANY street in ANY community—is a dangerous place for playing, for meeting friends, for "hanging around."

—You know where he is, at all times.

—There is a curfew in your home, and he lives up to it.

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—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

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Attendance Urged

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins if you do, you will never hear of the major ones.

—You encourage him in a hobby — something he can do at home or in company at his Boys' Club.

Respect Is Shown

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority: the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars — but you believe and stick to it that he should not "go riding with the gang."

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VINELAND, N.J.
TIMES-JOURNAL
D. 12,785
OCT 7 1965

Parents Can Help Build Child Decency

EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
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LANSING, MICH.
STATE JOURNAL
D. 70,182 S. 69,552
OCT 7 1965

Hoover Tells How to Set Boy Right

(EDITORS: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

* * *

By J. EDGAR HOOVER..
Written for United Press International

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—He has an outlet for his volcano of energy. (At his Boys' Club, he always finds a sports program in action.)

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—There is a curfew in your home and he lives up to it.

—He has a quiet place to read and study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boy's Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today, some 650 Boy's Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework —or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond — in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

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—He sees you show respect for democratic authority: the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars — but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

— You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers — and make sure they are.

You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager —and you LISTEN to what he has to tell you.

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I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

ODESSA, TEX.
AMERICAN
D. 34,728 — S. 34,681

OCT. 7 1965

How To Keep Boys 'Right'

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
United Press International

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BOSTON, MASS.
EVENING GLOBE
— D. 144,855 —

OCT 7 1965

JUVENILE DECENCY—II

How to Make Him Go Right

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(United Press International)

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SAN JOSE, CALIF.
MERCURY
D. 79,046 — S. 127,619

OCT 7 1965

BOYS CLUB

Set His Sights On Right Path

(Editor's: In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Club of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(written for United Press International)

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PATERSON, N.J.
CALL
— D. 35,627 —
OCT 7 1965

Boy Can Mature When Parents Care

PART TWO

In the following dispatch, the second of two, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a board member of the Boys' Clubs of America, tells how to keep your boy from going wrong.

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J. EDGAR HOOVER
Guides Parents

GADSDEN, ALA.
TIMES
D. 25,141 — S. 24,183
OCT. 7 1965

Boys Clubs Keep 'Em On Right Track

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By J. EDGAR HOOVER..
Written for ..
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WOODBURY, N.J.
TIMES
— D. 15,774 —

OCT 7 1965

BOYS' CLUBS

On the Right Track

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RAVENNA, OHIO
RECORD & COURIER-TRIBUNE
— D, 18,818 —

OCT 7 1965

What Parents Can Do to Help Sons 'Go Right'

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Written for
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FLINT, MICH.
JOURNAL
D. 101,023 S. 100,920
OCT 7 1965

FBI Chief Offers Parents Child-Raising Guidelines

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GAINESVILLE, TEX.
REGISTER
D. 5,950

OCT 9 1965

Positive Parental Plan Helps Boys To Find and Stay on the Right Track

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—He has a quiet place to read or study. If there is no such spot in your home, he can find it at a Boys' Club, if you're fortunate enough to have one in your community. Today some 650 Boys' Clubs offer daily help in things that count for 600,000 deserving boys.

—You expect him to assume some responsibilities at home.

—He can count on you for help with his homework—or, at least, an interest in his progress in school.

—You attend religious services with him.

—He is encouraged to perform some community service. As you do.

—Your word to him is your bond—in giving promised rewards and threatened punishments.

—You don't storm when he confesses to minor sins (if you do you'll never hear of the major ones).

—You encourage him in a hobby — something he can do at home or in a group at his Boys Club.

—He sees you show respect for democratic authority; the local government, his teachers, religious leaders, the police.

—You recognize that nearly every boy has an overwhelming interest in cars—but you believe (and stick to it) that he should not "go riding with the gang."

—You exercise a certain amount of censorship over what he reads, what he sees in the movies, his TV viewing.

—You know the places in your community that should be off-limits to teen-agers—and make sure they are.

—You visit his Boys' Club on parents night (or whenever he invites you) and share his pride in what he is doing.

—You remember how hard it was to be a teen-ager—and you listen to what he has to tell you.

Juvenile crime is rising at an alarming rate. Home, church, and school are the major weapons against this appalling situation. Such organizations as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Little League and PAL are all doing a good job. It is hard, however—and often impossible—to get a boy to turn to an outside organization if he does not receive some encouragement at home.

I am confident that in company with millions of responsible parents you will do your share to see that "Juvenile Decency" is given every chance to supplant juvenile delinquency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12/2/65

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ~~UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL~~ STORY, 12/2/65
CLIFF SESSIONS, REPORTER
CHANGE IN FBI POSITIONS

The United Press International ticker at 12:38 p.m. today has a story concerning my designation as Assistant to the Director. The statement is made "The promotion increased speculation that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover is grooming DeLoach to possibly succeed him when he retires." It points out further "However, Hoover is said to be giving no thought to retirement."

For record purposes, it should be pointed out that Cliff Sessions, the reporter who wrote the story for United Press International, came to see Wick this morning after the story appeared in the "Post" concerning the designations. Sessions asked only for the age of Mr. Tolson and Wick told him he was 65 and that Mr. Tolson's background is in "Who's Who" as he well knew. Wick asked what type of story he intended to write and he said "only the facts of the promotion." Wick asked him if he needed any more and he said he did not, that he had sufficient background on which to base the story.

ACTION TAKEN:

After the story appeared this afternoon, Wick telephoned Sessions telling him Wick had no inkling whatsoever that this is the type of story Sessions intended to write. Sessions asked what was wrong with it. Wick told him it simply again raised the leftist and sob sister plea and speculation on retirement. Wick told Sessions he had done a great disservice to both the Director and me by such speculation and issue raising. Sessions stated that the press people are nevertheless speculating, that he is merely reporting. He said further that the FBI is news of a top caliber, that Mr. Hoover is news and that when things happen concerning the FBI it must be printed. It was pointed out that Mr. Hoover does not name his successor; Sessions said he was clarifying that so that there would be no misunderstanding. He said he was sorry we took this view but that he knew Mr. Hoover believed that a political hack should never either serve in or head the FBI and he so stated.

REC-10 ~~44-8-25~~-532

EX-113

25 DEC 9 1965

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:mlk (3)

CONTINUED - OVER

50 DEC 1 1965

CRIME RESEARCH PERS. REC. UNIT

DeLoach to Mohr memo, 12/2/65
RE: UPI STORY, 12/2/65, CLIFF SESSIONS

Both Wick and I are very much embarrassed by this type of reporting, if that it can be called, and we regret it exceedingly. The story in the Post, the News and the Star which were handled by Wick upon receipt of inquiry from these papers was factual without such speculation as in the United Press International story.

All news media people who call are being told that there is nothing more to be said and we have no further comment to make.

0-20 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-75
(FBI)

WASHINGTON--A 45-YEAR-OLD GEORGIA NATIVE IS MOVING INTO THE FBI'S FOUR-MAN HIERARCHY.

CARTHA D. DELOACH, WHO BECAME AN FBI AGENT IN 1942, WAS APPOINTED ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR THIS WEEK.

THE PROMOTION INCREASED SPECULATION THAT FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER IS GROOMING DELOACH TO POSSIBLY SUCCEED HIM WHEN HE RETIRES.

DELOACH IS THE YOUNGEST OF THE TOP FOUR FBI MEN: HOOVER IS 70, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR CLYDE A. TOLSON IS 65, AND THE OTHER ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, JOHN P. MOHR, IS 55.

HOOVER HAS EXPRESSED HOPES THAT HIS SUCCESSOR WILL COME FROM THE FBI RANKS.

HOWEVER, HOOVER IS SAID TO BE GIVING NO THOUGHT TO RETIREMENT. PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS WAIVED THE MANDATORY RETIREMENT AT 70 YEARS OF AGE IN HOOVER'S CASE.

DELOACH, WHO WAS BORN AT CLAYTON, GA., JOINED THE FBI SHORTLY AFTER HIS GRADUATION FROM STETSON UNIVERSITY IN FLORIDA. HE WAS APPOINTED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN 1959. HIS PROMOTION TO ASSITANT TO THE DIRECTOR IS EFFECTIVE DEC. 31.

LIKE HOOVER, DELOACH IS OFTEN CONSIDERED A POLITICAL CONSERVATIVE. HE HAS LONG BEEN ACTIVE IN THE AMERICAN LEGION AND IS A FORMER NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER OF THE LEGION.

HE IS SUCCEEDING ALAN H. BELMONT, WHO IS RETIRING AFTER NEARLY 30 YEARS WITH THE FBI. SUCCEEDING DELOACH AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN CHARGE OF THE CRIME RECORDS DIVISION WILL BE ROBERT WICK.

12/2--TD1238P

DeLoach to mahoney
12/2/65
REWfmck

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-532

December 17, 1965

Honorable Mims Thomason
219 Overlook Drive
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Thomason:

I was indeed sorry to learn of your mother's passing and want to send you this note expressing my deepest sympathy. Although words are most inadequate at a time such as this, I hope you will gain solace from the knowledge that the thoughts of your many friends in the FBI are with you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Mims is President of United Press International. The Director wrote to Thomason in 1963 extending sympathy on the death of his father. He also was written in 1962 congratulating him on his designation as President and General Manager of UPI. Address per Bureau file and "Who's Who in America."

SAW:ncr (3)

Tolson
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Trotter
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UPI-131

(MRS. THOMASON)

KNOXVILLE, TENN.--MRS. RAY MIMS THOMASON, MOTHER OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT MIMS THOMASON, DIED THURSDAY AT HER HOME HERE. SHE WAS 82.

MRS. THOMASON WAS THE WIDOW OF JOHN E. THOMASON, WHO DIED IN FEBRUARY, 1963, SHORTLY AFTER HE RETIRED AS CITY AD VALOREM AND PERSONAL TAX ASSESSOR.

SERVICES WERE SCHEDULED SATURDAY AT 10:30 A.M. AT MANN CHAPEL WITH THE REV. S.M. LUTTRELL OFFICIATING. BURIAL WAS TO BE IN THE HIGHLAND MEMORIAL CEMETERY.

10/16--RH305PES

Ltr to Thomason
12-14-65
SAW/mcr

94-8-95—533

ENCLOSURE